The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,990—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900.

P & O

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	21st July.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

*This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Mayer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	8,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 17th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co. London

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SULTAN	2884	Stahl	3rd Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar up to DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 6th July., 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
"FINE OLD GLENLIVET." A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR. A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Phœnix Whisky	29 0	26 0
"OLD IRISH." This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.

A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGHAM'S CURES Dyspepsia, constipation, and sick headache; none approaches its merits as a remedy for nervous weakness caused by Mental or Physical overexertion. It is not a purgative, does not contain Phosphorus or Iron, but simply vegetable ingredients, acting on the Bowels and Liver and keeping the alimentary canal in normal and perfect state. Rs. 2 at MADON SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road. QUICK TONIC.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JULY, 1900.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES unsuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechsen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSAJI,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons holding or having in their possession any PROMISSORY NOTE, BILL, BOND or any other paper or document purporting to have been signed either in blank or otherwise howsoever, by or in the name of our client Mr, MAHOMED MEHDI FIARIA TOPAN should PRODUCE the same and have their claims or alleged claims recorded with us at our office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within a week from this day, otherwise the said claims shall not be regarded as valid and will be entirely ignored by our said client.

NOTICE is also hereby given that from THIS DAY our said client will SIGN under the name of "MAHOMED MEHDI FAYA THARIA TOPAN" and any Promissory Note, paper, or document bearing any other name will be considered as null and void,

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
Attorneys for
MAHOMED MEDHI FAYA THARIA TOPAN.
Bombay, 16th July 1900.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.
BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.
PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.
INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF BHENDI BAZAAR, PAREL ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1900, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereinafter described by order of the owner and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser thereof, Mr. Sunderdas Cursondas Vullabhdass.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 987 59 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2/2, new No. 7573, old Survey No. 1/40, and new Survey No. 4083, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos 8003, 8007 8061——Street Nos 21 and 25 to 29, 381 to 394 and 30 to 43, all which premises are situated at and on the west side of Bhendy Bazaar, Parel Road, at Bhendy Bazaar in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, on or towards the west by the property of Ahmed Nancobhoy on or towards the north by Pirbhoy Dharmsey Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Syed Alli Kamaisha and were formerly in the occupation of Pandurang Krishnajee and his tenants and are now in that of the said vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the vendor, at his office, No. 13 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS, FINE Cashmere Dress Jackets, Silk Collar and Facings, from Rs. 40. Dress Suits, Silk Lined, Rs. 85. White Dress Vest, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts from Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH AND LORD. Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

SPECIAL WEEK for SALE of PLATED-WARE such as Cruets, Butters, Sweets, Pickles, Tea Sets, Centerstands, &c., at Manufacturers' Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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NOTICES.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 30th June, 1900, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Termins, Bombay, 14th July, 1900.

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A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case,' printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,
Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Press, Fort, Bombay

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-23m., 2-45a. Low water, 7-59m., 8-57a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, on tour, Ahmednagar.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m, (weather permitting).

NOTICE.—Dr. Accacio da Gama, having returned to Bombay, has resumed his clinical work, and taken over the charge of the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Kalbadevi Road, from yesterday.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.—The Britannia and Presidency Mills, at Ferguson Road, have ceased working since Saturday last, owing to there being no demand for their produce in the market.

EXHIBITION OF ELEPHANT TORTOISES.—We are requested to state that Baron Rothschild's elephant tortoises will be exhibited to-day, in the compound of the Elphinstone School between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. on the vacant plot of ground, opposite the Queen's Statue.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Dar-es-salem, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar and Seychelles, per steamer Scindia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., via Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st instant, respectively.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—On Sunday afternoon, the Chief Officer of the steam-ship Venus, which was then lying in the Prince's Dock, was engaged in repairing the house on the bridge, when he fell into the dock owing to the scaffolding giving way. His head struck against the side of the vessel, and injured his scalp. He was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained.

PORTUGUESE DEMONSTRATION.—As Dr. Miss Matilda Coutinho is now in Bombay, the Portuguese community, including European and Native friends of her father, the late Dr. A. M. C. Coutinho, intend giving a demonstration in her honour on Saturday, the 28th instant, at Sunkersett's Hall, Girgaum. The promoters are the Very Rev. Canon D. A. Lobo, Dr. L. P. do Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Messrs. J. V. de Quadros; J. P. Menezes, and Mr. A. M. Coutts, and Dr. Gregory D'Souza, serving as secretaries.

BURGLARY AT A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Messrs. P. Dubash and Co., jewellers of Meadow Street, Fort, have made a report to the police that their premises were broken into some time during Sunday and jewellery, of the value of Rs. 8,000, carried away. The shop was closed as usual on Saturday evening and on being re-opened yesterday morning, the place was found in a disordered condition. A big hole was found to have been made in the rear wall and on an examination of the several show-cases jewellery, of the value of Rs. 8,000, was discovered to have been stolen. The matter is being investigated by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting);—

March....Under the Banner of Victory...Von Blon.
Gavotte...Entrancing.....Boggetti.
Selection..The Messenger Boy.....Caryll and Monckton.
Valse.....Rosse du Matin.....Fahrbach.
Selection..Pot Pourri.....Lambelet.
Polka.....Toujours Galant.....Fahrbach.
GOD SAAE THE QUEEN.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Soonderji Dayal, a Hindu sweetmeat-seller, was charged on warrant with enticing away a married woman. It appeared that Jadavji Ramji, the complainant in the case, was in the employ of Khimji Damodar, a dealer in piece-goods, and was lately sent to Panvel by his master to collect outstandings. But on his return to Bombay, he found that his wife, Parvati, had left him and taken away ornaments and clothes, worth Rs. 213. The accused was arrested at Anand, about thirty miles from Ahmedabad. The accused was remanded pending further inquiry.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bachu Abs Myan appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 489, belonging to his master, Abdul Rehman Ahmed, a sugar merchant. The accused was arrested on the 15th instant by virtue of a warrant issued against him by Mr. Webb on the 20th March, 1899. The complainant stated in his information that he had dealings with Dayabhoy Ghelabhoy, another sugar merchant, from whom the accused used to recover outstandings, pass receipts for the money received, and enter the amounts in his master's account books. But on examining the books it was found that he had made short entries causing a deficit of Rs. 489. On the application of Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, the accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,500, and further hearing of the case was adjourned.

MEETING AT MADHAV-BAAG.—A large and influencial gathering was held at Madhav Bag on Saturday by the friends and admirers of Dr. Purshotam Hurichand in honor of his being appointed Justice of the Peace by the Government, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji presiding. Among those present were:—Captain Smith, Rao Saheb Purshotam Odhavji, Dr. Ismal Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Tribhovandas Mangaldas and Ranchordas Tribhovandas and Drs. Patel, Dubash, &c. Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Rao Saheb Purshotam Odhavji, Dr. Ismal Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Morarji Nensi and Manishankur Govindji, &c., spoke a goodeal about Dr. Purshotum Harichand's services on plague in Kapol and Bhatia hospitals, Municipal Commissioners Mr. Harvey and Mr. Du Boulay and Messrs. Tribhovandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Kt. &c., expressed regret by letters for their inability to attend. Dr. Purshotum gave a suitable reply and was garlanded and presented with a diamond ring. Miss Lilavati Purshotum thanked those present for the honor given to her father. After light refreshment, the meeting dispersed.

MR. VARJIVANDAS MADHAVDAS MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of subscribers to the Varjivandas Madhavdas Memorial Fund was held on Sunday last, at Petit Hall, when the Hon. Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit presided; and among those present were:—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Messrs. Manockjee Munchurjee Heeramanek, Premchand Roychand, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Munmohandas Ramjee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Vandravandas Ramjee, Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, &c. The total amount of the fund is Rs. 15,337. Mr. Heeramanek proposed that a bust of the deceased gentleman, to be executed at a cost of Rs. 5,000, be placed in the Madhav Baug. This was carried, and a committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dishaw Petit, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Vithaldas Gopaldas, and Vussonji Munji was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose. It was resolved that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be contributed out of the fund to the Varjivandas Madhavdas Kapole Bania Boarding School, the interest on which amount should be applied to the purposes of the school. It was further resolved that any surplus from the amount set apart for the bust should be made over to the boarding-school. The proceedings terminated with thanks to Sir D. M. Petit and the chairman of the meeting.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Second Competition of the Monsoon Season took place on the Ghat-Cooper Range on Saturday afternoon, 14th instant. The stormy weather prevented many from being present. Very little rain fell during the competition, but at times the wind appeared to rush down the ravines and across the Range, a perfect gale. The scores of the most of the competitors suffered in consequence.

The next Shoot will be on Wednesday morning next, the 18th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (Bombay time.) Distances 700 and 800 yards.

It should be noted that all scores counting in aggregates must be made with the same class of Rifle.

3RD COMPETITION, 500 YARDS.

Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Arty	25a
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	24
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	23
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	22
Corpl M Veavers Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt R W Pennington Bo Vol Arty	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	20
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vols Rifles	18
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	5

a, Handicapped 2 points. b, Winner of spoon.

4TH COMPETITION, 600 YARDS.

Sergt R W Pennington Bo Vol Arty	26a
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	23
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Capt G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	21
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	20
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	19
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Arty	15
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	9
Cyclist S G Bountiff Bo Vol Rifles	4

a, Winner of spoon.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE STORY OF A BICYCLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BANAJEE FRAMJEE MUNSHI.

THIS was an application by the Government of Bombay, through the Public Prosecutor, for revision of the sentence of a fine of Rs. 100 passed upon the accused by Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, for an offence under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused appeared in person.

It appeared from the evidence in the case tried before Mr. Spencer that in October last, Mr. Horbury, living at Warden Road, advertised for sale a lady's bicycle. The accused went up to Mr. Horbury's bungalow one morning in a brougham and introduced himself to Mr. Horbury as a general commission agent and a respectable gentleman. He was shown the bicycle, the price of which was fixed at Rs. 200 less Rs. 10 for want of repairs. Accused left after some conversation. Next day he again went to Mr. Horbury's bungalow, and in his absence, got the bicycle from Mrs. Horbury on the representation that it was wanted for a lady up-country, and that he would pay the money about 1st November following. The same day Mr. Horbury, on hearing what had taken place, disapproved of what his wife had done. In a day or two, on receiving certain information about the accused he reported the matter to the police, who promptly arrested the accused and recovered the bicycle from a Parsee to whom accused had arranged to sell it for Rs. 210 if it was approved by the buyer. The case was then placed before Mr. Spencer, who fined him Rs. 100, remarking that he took into consideration the fact that accused was reported to come from a good family; that he had a widowed mother and a wife and children; that he had already been punished in a similar case (which ought to give him a lesson for the future,) and that the property in the case had been restored intact to the rightful owner.

The Government of Bombay applied for a revision of the sentence on the grounds that the accused had been, on the 27th September 1899, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with the offence of cheating in another matter and was convicted and sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, which he was undergoing during the period, the present charge was being investigated by Mr. Spencer. Notwithstanding this, the latter sentenced him merely to pay a fine. Government submitted that such a sentence was illegal, and that accused ought to have been sentenced to some term of imprisonment. Independently of the above facts and the gravity of the offence, the sentence passed in this case was quite inadequate.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the court's decision, said; The magistrate has found that it was by reason of the accused's statement that he was authorised by a lady up-country to buy a bicycle that the complainant's wife, who may briefly be described as Mrs. H., handed over her machine to him and accepted his promise to pay for it by the 1st November. The story about the lady up-country was untrue. The accused has argued before us that his conduct did not amount to a criminal offence, because it is not proved that at the time he received the bicycle he did not mean to pay for it. But after careful consideration, we think that the magistrate's view of the law is correct, and that the offence of cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property was complete as soon as the bicycle was handed over. Assuming for the sake of argument that the accused hoped to be able to pay by the 1st November, still the fact remains that, by deceiving Mrs. H., he induced her to deliver her bicycle to him. He caused her wrongful loss by so doing, for by means of deceit he fraudulently deprived her of her property. Even if he intended eventually to pay for it, he none the less caused her wrongful loss for the time by persuading her to let him have the bicycle on credit, which she could not have done if she had known the truth. The offence of cheating was therefore committed. The sentence passed by the magistrate does not fulfil the requirements of the law, as under section 420, Indian Penal Code, there must be a sentence of imprisonment. We have lately given this accused a substantial sentence of imprisonment in another cheating case, and we think that it will suffice if we amend the sentence in the pre-ent case by adding a week's rigorous imprisonment. This sentence to commence after the expiration of the imprisonment previously imposed.

THE SAME ACCUSED IN ANOTHER CASE.

INPERATRIX VS. BANAJEE FRAMJEE MUNSHI.

THIS was another application by the Government of Bombay for revision of the sentence of a fine of Rs. 100 passed upon the accused, on the 18th December, 1899, the same date on which the sentence was passed in the above case, by Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, for an offence under section 420 of the Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused appeared in person.

It appeared from the magistrate's finding that about the end of August last, the accused advertised in a Gujerati paper that he was in need of the services of a clerk for his office. Among other applicants for the post, the complainant Thakurdas Muncharam, was one. He visited the accused at his house, when the latter represented that he was a merchant in a large way of business and a commission agent, and he required a competent and trustworthy clerk on Rs. 30 per month, who must deposit with him Rs. 200 as security for good conduct. For want of ready cash complainant deposited with accused a gold ornament until the cash was paid. The accused passed a receipt for the same, and an agreement on stamped paper was signed by both parties. In about a couple of days, complainant managed to get the cash and called at accused's house several times, and getting suspicious he reported the matter to the police on the 5th September last. The same day complainant was surprised to receive a letter from accused, giving him notice that, by the agreement, he had forfeited the Rs. 200; and that if he did not pay him the amount by 8 a.m. on the following day, the gold ornament would be sold to recover the Rs. 200. That letter was also handed to the police and accused was arrested on the 6th September, and placed on his trial on the 8th. In the course of the trial accused produced the gold ornament. The magistrate convicted the accused, and for the reasons set forth in his judgment, above given, he sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's decision on this application, said: We think there is no doubt that the accused has been rightly convicted. He deceived the complainant by representing to him that he was doing business every month to the extent of Rs. 15,000, and that he wanted a faithful clerk, and thereby induced him to accept an agreement of service and to deposit a gold ornament in lieu of Rs. 200 as a guarantee of fidelity. That was on the 1st September. On the 2nd, he filed his petition in the Insolvency Court. He had practically no business and was making false statements when he said that he had, and wanted a clerk. His intention was clearly dishonest. This is evident from his conduct in sending the letter of the 5th September, and from the fact that the ornament was not produced when the police came to inquire about it on the 7th September. The evidence of the police inspector shows that, at that time, the accused was unable to produce it though it was brought forward next day by his pleader during the cross-examination of the complainant. The magistrate has gone carefully into the circumstances of the case, and we agree with the conclusions at which he has arrived. The sentence, however, was illegal, as under section 420, Indian Penal Code, a sentence of imprisonment must be passed. It was also, in our opinion, inadequate considering the gravity of the offence. We enhance the sentence by adding to the fine imposed by the magistrate a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

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For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

BOMBAY RAILWAYS.

WE were agreeably surprised last week by the arrival so early in the year of this annual publication which in former years was seldom issued before September or October, when in most cases the matters of which it treated had become stale. The present report has evidently been prepared with the intention of issuing it simultaneously with the similar report of the Government of India. In this the Bombay Government has been fully successful and for this we must congratulate Mr. J. Willcocks, the Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways at Bombay over whose signature the report is issued.

The Government of India report on railways generally gives us all the information we require under this head; of the seperate reports issued by the various Railway Circles, the only one to which any special importance attaches is that of the Bombay Circle. For that circle controls about one-third of the total mileage of Indian railways. According to the report we are reviewing, the Bombay Government had under its administrative control during the year 1899-1900 a total of 6414 miles of railway open for traffic and 132 miles under construction; while another 1,147 miles were under the Bombay Circle for purposes of inspection, *i.e.*, only under the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, the total mileage being thus 7,693 miles. Yet, we may observe in passing, that since the retirement of Colonel Firebrace, R. E., this the most important of the Railway Circles in India has been placed in charge of comparatively junior officers of the Public Works Department. Possibly this has been due to special local circumstances of which we are unaware, but we are not disposed to quarrel with this arrangement in view of Mr. G. A. Anderson's recent report on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (which sinned only by its undue prolixity) and of Mr. Willcocks' present annual report.

In our review last year of the Administration Report of the Bombay Railways for 1898-99, we ventured to make certain suggestions for its improvement as a publication intended for the use of the public at large. We are glad to see that some of our suggestions have been acted upon, but we consider that there is still room for further improvement. We have already referred to its publication at an earlier period of the year than hitherto. Its bulk has also been reduced. The report for 1899-97 comprised 107 pages, besides 39 of appendices; the report for 1898-99 was embodied in 86 pages. Against this the present report shows only 69 pages containing much more interesting details than any of its predecessors. We had desired the curtailing of the report; but this was only in regard to much useless matter that was formerly printed; we however, asked at the same time for the insertion of more useful matter. We cannot say that our request in this regard has been complied with: for instance, we should have been glad to see some more diagrams than have been attached to the report.

But, as we have already said, the present report is a decided improvement upon its predecessors. The information in the first two chapters is conveyed in a form that is at once more interesting and more useful to the general public. The old formulas of "so many quarters for the Locomotive Department were built during the year," or "a new culvert at mileage so-and-so put in during the year under review," do not encumber the present report.

Naturally, the principal events to which the report draws attention are the termination of the contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and of the lease of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company under the terms of 1884. But while we learn that the former Railway Company have kept their line up to the standard of maintenance desirable on such a trunk line, the other Railway Company have not thought fit to maintain up to requirements the Government property that was handed over to them to administer. On this point Mr. Willcocks' report under review is not so explicit and severe as Mr. Anderson's report of his half-yearly inspection for the half-year ended 31st December 1899. The contrast between the present condition of the two lines in question is very significant; on the one hand there is a Railway Company anxious to keep up the price of its shares at the termination of its contract, on the other a Railway Company trying to get all it can out of another's cow while putting it on famine diet.

There are some things of interest in this report which we cannot refer to here; a few we have found a place in this Journal, and we hope to be able to make room for a few others. We will refer here but to a few of the interesting items of information.

It is stated that the old 91lbs. steel rails laid in 1884 on the Morvi Railway are still in use under 5-ton axle loads on a light and springy road with 11 lbs. steel sleepers 3'6" + 5". The steel in these rails is of exceptionally good quality, and the Railway Management has accordingly sent a sample to England for analysis, as affording a reliable standard for the specification of steel for rails.

The Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway is experimenting with liquid fuel (petroleum refuse from Borneo) for its engines, whereby it is hoped to effect a saving of about 20 per cent. in the costly item of railway working expenses. The present experiments have been made with the ordinary fire-boxes, and it is hoped that with modifications in these, even more satisfactory results may be obtained. It is stated that by the use of this fuel a more even boiler pressure can be maintained, and that the absence of smoke is most noticeable. The Bombay-Baroda Company might do worse than take a note of this bit of information, for the smoke and stench from their engines of late in Bombay has been unbearable.

Under the head of rolling-stock we are glad to observe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have already commenced the introduction of bogie carriages on their line. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway we trust that the introduction of a more satisfactory method of lighting passenger carriages will not be delayed any longer.

Among the new features of the present report are diagrams showing the comparative monthly earnings of the principal Bombay railways from 1898. These diagrams show that the earnings of all the railways began at a higher level in January 1900, except in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It is interesting to note that the portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway so far opened for traffic are already earning 4 per cent.—*Indian Engineering.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mandle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	32
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	42
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	19
Total	10	8	193
Total plague deaths to date	76,765	61,538	
Same date last year	7	5	63
Cholera	25	48	
Small-pox	0	1	

CAMP REPORTS.

The weekly camp reports, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 30th June to 6 a.m., Saturday, 7th July show the total number of plague patients to be 1,135, contacts 15 and evicts 19.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 30th June, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 7th July:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	99	12	...	27	10	74
Relapsing Fever	119	35	...	31	9	114
Observation	64	82	12	23	37	74
Contacts	74	6	...	50	..	30
Evicts	...	14	...	12	...	2
Small-pox	12	4	..	8	2	6

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds. —Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Sunday:—Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly over the whole country except in West of North-Western Provinces and adjacent districts of Punjab and Rajputana, where it has been steady or has increased only slightly owing to the advance to this area of cyclonic storm which was yesterday in south-east of North-Western Provinces. The storm has continued filling up the area. Pressure is now in only moderate to considerable defect in depression area. Temperature is four degrees in excess in Sind, three in Gujarat and two in Madras Coast. It is four degree in defect in the Punjab and two in Central India and is normal or in slight excess or defect elsewhere. Rain has been general over the whole of the Northern and Central India except Gujarat, Sind, West Punjab and West Rajputana. It has been moderate to heavy in Simla and Mussoorie hills, North-Western Provinces, East Punjab and parts of Central Provinces. Mussoorie, Chakrata and Simla have received three inches, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, and Bareilly two inches, Delhi, Umballa and Ludhiana, one inch each. Hoshangabad has received four and half inches. Light rain has fallen on the West Coast. Light to heavy rain has fallen in Bombay Deccan and Belgaum has received nearly five inches, but in Madras only light scattered showers have fallen.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co., received the following telegrams yesterday:—

Broach—Weather cloudy but no rain. Total to date 1.75 inches.

Bhownugger—Weather has cleared. It is now fine. Seasonable weather. More rain wanted generally.

Wudhwan—No rain. Weather alternately cloudy and bright.

Veeramgaum—No rain, high wind.

CROP REPORTS.

Punjab.—Crop prospects generally good.
N. W. Provinces.—Cotton sowing begun.
Rajputana.—Cotton sowing making good progress.
Berar.—Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.
Khandesh.—Cotton sowing making good progress.
Broach.—Cotton sowing making good progress.
Ahmedabad and Kathiawar.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.
Sholapur.—Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well.
Dharwar.—Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.
Madras.—All crops suffering from too little rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esp'ade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	32	15	30	61	30	50	30	67
Monday, 16th July	0	00	0	21	0	6	0	36
Total	32	15	30	85	30	56	31	03
Total fall to July 16th 1899	22	69	24	02	29	23	26	22
Total fall to July 16th 1898	31	39	37	70	37	55	31	59

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	53
Monday, 16th July, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	12
Total	27	65

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	56	72
Saturday, 14th July, 1900	1	70
Total	58	42

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	17	47
Friday, 13th July, 1900	0	30
Saturday, 14th July, 1900	0	14
Total	17	91
Total up to 14th July, 1899	22	26

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Wind. Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperatures in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperatures in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·161	SE	3	93·6	78·6	72	...	1·49	−3·76
Sirsa	29·108	NE	12	93·3	77·1	81	...	0·61	−3·46
Delhi	29·185	W	5	86·2	73·5	87	0·14	4·10	−4·96
Agra	29·188	NW	3	88·0	79·9	91	0·02	3·92	−4·95
Cawnpore	29·165	ESE	3	90·3	81·1	85	0·05	5·38	...
Allahabad	29·142	WSW	6	94·6	72·3	85	0·02	4·01	−7·28
Jhansi	29·208	SSW	2	87·2	78·6	80	1·17	4·56	−7·14
Jacobabad	29·107	Calm	2	111·3	88·0	58	...	0·00	−0·70
Karachi	29·552	WSW	17	93·9	82·2	77	...	0·00	−2·47
Jeypore	29·538	W	4	92·2	78·6	83	0·3	8·86	+1·57
Ajmere	29·356	SW	11	84·4	77·6	89	..	2·04	−4·18
Deesa	29·591	W	20	100·1	81·1	70	...	0·00	−6·22
Ahmedabad	29·617	SW	6	95·2	80·6	64	...	1·33	...
Bhuj	29·581	W	26	90·8	80·4	76	...	0·01	−5·19
Jamnagar	29·617	WSW	28	93·0

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

G. L. TOWERS,
Chief Supdt. Tels.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN
COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the
Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady this morning with Bank's drawing rates unchanged but with 3 months' discount up in London to 3 per cent, and 6 months to 3 3-4 per cent; the rate for Credits was 1s. 4 5-32d. all round.

Bank Telegraph in one direction was offering at 1s. 3 31-32d. from September which became the general rate during the day, but we hear of no enquiry thereat.

In Credits we hear of nothing doing, the few sellers there are apparently preferring to wait and see if they can cut in again at 1 s. 4 1-8.d.

Bank Telegraphic, ready		1s. 3 29-32d.
Do.	August	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do.	Septr.-Decr	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand, ready		1s. 3 15-16d.
Do.	August	1s. 3 31-32d.
Do.	Septr.-Decr	11s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits, July-August		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do.	September	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do.	Oct.-Dec.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Shanghai, 30 days' sight		Rs. 195
Hongkong do.		,, 144 1-2
Japan do.		,, 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 for ready and Rs. 94-14 for the Settlement but with no buyers rates declined to Rs. 94-11 and Rs. 94-10 respectively.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is dull with little business passing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	20,27,031
do. ,, Branches	Inc.	66,085
Other ,,	Dec.	14,22,64
Government Securities	Inc.	15,03,631
Other authorised	Inc.	97,907
Loans	Inc.	3,63,145
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	12,05,111
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	3,438
Cash	Dec.	1,88,130

FREIGHTS.—There is little or nothing doing and only a small demand of a retail character, Charterer's ideas being 14s. for two picked ports, August-September loading. The demand for July tonnage is now supplied.

COALS.—There is an enquiry for Seebpore, August to October, at Rs. 15. but sellers are firm.

Another lot of Bird's has been sold for next year at Rs. 13-8. Sellers refusing to go on at this rate demanding 4 annas more.

WHEAT.—The market is steady with a slight demand on account of spectators. White Delhi for July is quoted Rs. 5-5-9, August-September Rs. 5-7-9, new crop, April-May Rs. 5-0-9.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet with rates unchanged.

CASTORSEED is steady at Rs. 40-8-0 with nothing doing.

LINSEED.—This market is also steady but with nothing doing.

RAPESEED.—There has been a small enquiry for Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-8-0. Yellow being quoted at Rs. 7-14-0.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet and business has been done at Rs. 8-10-0 to Rs. 8-10-6.

COTTON.—The sharp fall in prices advised from Liverpool and New York have weakened this market and prices close about Rs. 2 per candy lower with a very small turn over at Colaba. Exporters have taken about 500 bales Bengals and M. G. Lahore, all other descriptions being neglected. Westerns are weak with sellers at Rs. 216 for July delivery. New crop rates have been steady as there is an enquiry from up country and sellers of Broach and Bengals are scarce as crop prospects are by no means favourable.

Bengal Fine, ready	Rs. 205-203	
,, F.G. ,,	Rs. 195, Jan. 1901	Rs. 189
Broach Fine ,,	Rs. 220	
,, Good	Rs. 215, March .,	Rs. 221

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U. S Ports	27,000	21,000	9,000
Do exports to U. K.	7,000	13,000	3,000
Do do to Continent	6,000	39,000	19,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,391,000	8,409,000	8,480,000
Do. exports to U. K. do	2,209,000	3,454,000	3,429,000
Do. do to Continent do	3,330,000	3,538,000	3,764,000
Do. stock at U. S. Ports	160,000	422,000	277,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 13th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,270,000	2,886,770	2,357,750
Do. ,, ,, of Surats	59,000	148,380	145,240

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	393,000	1,179,000	1,040,600
Do, in London	9,000	7,000	3,000
American Afloat	20,000	33,000	19,800
East Indian ,,	2,000	6,000	9,000
Total	389,000	1,230,000	1,072,400
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 29-32d.	3 5-16d.	3 15-32
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 13-32d.	2 31-32d.	2 31-32
Difference	1 11-32d.	18-32d.	16-32d

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th July, as compared with the statement of 7th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 7. Rs.	July 14. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	....
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,88,009	66,85,043
Do, do. at Branches	21,03,941	21,70,009
Other Deposits	469,7,295	451,52,651
Post Bills	7,116	7,116
Credits undrawn	24,62,930	20,38,084
Rs...	731,37,321	730,52,883
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	76,34,327	91,43,958
Other authorised Securities	25,96,0,3	26,93,940
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	94,46,989	87,38,291
Loans do. do.	204,95,550	208,38,695
Bills Discounted and purchased	114,98,041	102,90,970
Dead Stock	4,03,984	4,04,039
Stamps and Stationery	17,206	17,407
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	2,41,665	2,41,227
Cash	208,02,456	206,14,356
Rs...	731,37,321	730,52,883

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	23,04,393	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks	23,95,393	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,275	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	21,45,852	61,91,534	93,230	84,33,616

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,4716
Increase to date ..... ,, 6,96,839

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,625	76,95,409	1,48,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,75,955
Do, to date ..... ,, 31,49,361

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAZALGETTE—July 8, at Quetta, the wife of Captain L H Bazalgette, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, of a son.
GASTAND—July 10, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr M Gastand, Survey of India, of a son.
CIFFARD—July 14, at Madras, the wife of Captain G G Giffard, I M S, of a son.
MIERS—July 6, at Sunny Cot, Mussoorie, N-W P, the wife of Mr J A Miers, of a son.
WATERS—July 10, at Belgaum, the wife of Staff Sergeant A Waters, Madras Commst Transport Department, Wellington, of a son.

DEATH.

KEOUGH—July 7, at Simla, Emily Sarah, widow of the late J H Keough.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1900.

THE day before the wholly unexpected death of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, at the usual reception of the Representatives of the Powers, was confident that in a fortnight the anarchy in China would have disappeared, and things would assume their normal course. A few days previously the Taku forts had been bombarded and stormed, and Count Muravieff was satisfied that the demonstration would have a good and not an irritating effect on China! That accomplished diplomatist, who was admittedly no statesman, had not the faintest notion that such an act of war might set the heathen on fire. It made the position of the Ministers at Peking hopeless, and became the signal for the tearing up of railways and the cutting of telegraphs, even in the more or less Russianised province of Manchuria. The Chinese Government and the high officials, charged with culpable remissness in the presence of foreign encroachments, found their influence seriously impaired. The Dowager-Empress was deprived of power, and either imprisoned or exiled, or poisoned, according to the different rumours, believed alike by Chinese and Europeans. Some of the Viceroys who were prepared to protect foreigners and restore order have found themselves obliged to modify their attitude towards the Boxers. Li-Hung-Chang, the one really capable Chinese statesman in General Gordon's opinion, has, a week after the reassuring display at Taku, officially announced the presence of foreign troops in Peking due to the Boxers and appealed to all sections of the community in the Canton Province to be ready as occasion arose to exterminate the enemies of their country. Who were the enemies of the Empire? The Foreigners or the Boxers? The *Times* considers that the proclamation leaves it open to everyone to answer that question according to their private opinion, and argued that it would under the circumstances be unadvisable that the Viceroy should be allowed to leave Canton and proceed to Peking in obedience to the Empress to act as a mediator and restore a good understanding with the Powers. "Li should be made to understand that his first duty is to protect the life and property of Europeans in his Province. He is well able to safeguard both if he choose, and he will choose if it be brought home to him by the Powers that he will be held responsible in purse and person for any bloodshed or outrages that may occur. If this course be finally adopted in all quarters where there are indications of disturbance, and if at the same time the officials will be screened from the vengeance of the Palace, the movement will assume far less serious proportions than it will assume if the Mandarins and their subordinates are left to themselves."

The writer does not give the slightest weight to the consideration that officials, threatened by a formidable popular movement for having, like the Governor of Shantung, temporised when the Germans landed troops and seized Kiaouchau, would not be able to protect even their own lives in presence of a general uprising such as we are now witnessing. Great store is set upon the remarkable solidarity of the Powers in presence of the threatening inundation. Their troops are fighting valiantly against the common enemy, and killing great numbers of them. But we occasionally hear that the operations are marred by susceptibilities and cross-purposes which sometimes make the Commanders unwilling to support movements of which they do not approve. That is a slight detail, that need not mean much. But it is a general assumption that the object of all being the same—the restoration of order—no differences will disturb the international harmony. Shortly after the death of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Office issued a communique, especially stating that Russia has no intention of departing from her traditional policy of friendship with China; she is not at war with her neighbour, but will assist in delivering the Chinese Government from a rising which is depriving it of its freedom of action. It is expressly stated that Russia does not approve of the suggestion that the Empress-Dowager should be deposed. France will, doubtless, uphold her ally on that point. Germany, which declined to pass on to Russia the suggestion that she should invite Japan to take a leading part in the restoration of order lest it might chill her friendly relations with Russia, will not care to differ from her on a question of very subordinate interest.

Who are the Boxers whose harmonious fists have wrought so much mischief? According to some authorities the designation had its origin in the Princely application of the Mailed Fist two years ago for the acquisition of Kiaouchau. That occupation and our designs on Talienwan forced the unwilling hand of Russia who felt obliged to indemnify herself, by taking over Port Arthur and Talienwan. Which again made it quite compulsory on us to lease Wei-Hai-Wei, so that we should have something out of the plum-cake. China provided all the plums and tried to look cheerful. But hundreds of years before the Emperor William sent a Mailed Fist to represent him in Eastern Seas, China had her Boxers. Mr. E. H. Parker, who studies the native Chinese press, writes to the "Times" and also more at length in the new "Asiatic Quarterly," to show that the Mongol and the Tenguesic Emperors used to attend boxing, also called butting matches, just as they used to play polo. Under the Ming dynasty the soldiers were all exercised in boxing, and were termed the Patriotic Force or I-kun. The word I applied to the Foreign dynasties expelled by the patriots, and it still retains the meaning of patriots who will turn (somebody) out. When the reform of the army was decided upon it was deemed advisable to revive the yeomanry and militia of the villages for their protection against robbers and other bad characters, and give them a more general organisation. The country-people readily responded, and many Governors have reported to Government on the progress made. The Great Sword Society of Shantung took advantage of the opportunity, to regularise itself, and grafted on to the Imperial trunk rebellious fruit. They called themselves Boxers—athletes prepared to defend the countryside. The movement then took a two-fold character and soon reached dimensions very serious for the Manchu or Tar-Tar dynasty. As it happens the designation of Teaching-master given to the instructor, is the exact name now applied to all Missionaries, while the word for proficients who "practise the cult" is that applied to all practising Christianity—"a fine confusion of ancient and modern historical terms," says Mr. Parker, "to render more obscure the existing trouble between Boxers and Missionaries."

COLOMBO is rapidly increasing in importance as a coaling station and the development of the coal trade in that port during the past five years has been enormous. So great has been the demand for fuel that the mercantile community have found themselves much hampered in their operations for want of proper coaling facilities. The opening up of Indian coal-fields, the introduction of Australian coal and also the produce from the Far East is accountable for this enlarged trade. In 1895 the quantity imported was 326,297 tons, all of which was re-shipped with the exception of a small quantity for local consumption. In 1899, the quantity imported was 511,692 tons, and the first six months of 1900 showed a still further increase in proportion. One reason for this expansion arises from the fact that the fuels produced from these new countries are of an inferior character to English coal, and it requires an expenditure of 20 to 25 per cent. more of the lower quality to produce the same steaming power. This clearly shows that the amount of coal to be handled is considerably greater. In the first six months of the current year about 58 per cent. of the coal consumed, or rather imported to Colombo, came from the United Kingdom, 36 per cent. from British India, and 6 per cent. from Japan. The chief defect has been lack of frontage, and as additional ground suitable for coaling is about to come into the market, the Colombo Chamber of Commerce have formed a plan for purchasing the land and converting it into coal wharves. The great crisis in China will add greatly to the importance of Colombo as a coaling station. The outbreak of hostilities will mean the embarkation of troops from most of the Western nations, as well as the despatch of ships of war, many of which will probably call at Colombo to replenish their bunkers. The records of past years show that with Naval vessels Colombo is becoming more and more a favourite port of call. In 1895 only 12,545 tons of coal were taken for naval requirements, whilst in 1899 the total tonnage was 31,754. Mr. Bois, the Chairman of the Chamber, referred to the coming war in China, and the possibility of Colombo being called upon to increasing its coaling business. He regretted they could not do so, and if greater burdens were put upon it the arrangements would break down. The matter is to be brought before the Ceylon Government, and no doubt they will lend the movement all aid possible.

MR. C. E. BORCHGREVINK who led the recent expedition in search of the South Pole, has already begun to recount his experiences. He has left Australia for England. But before doing so he handed to the colonial press a series of articles dealing with the various phases of his travels. He is unable to say whether the expedition of which he had command will again seek to reveal the secrets of South Victoria land. But in the face of the fact that two new expeditions are preparing to set out on south polar explorations—the one in England, the other in Germany—his enterprise cannot fail to be of benefit to them. One of the greatest difficulties which have to be faced is the want of natural resources or aids in the way of provisions. There are no bear, reindeer, walrus or musk-ox, such as abound in north polar regions. Consequently in sledge travelling in the south, it is necessary to take everything wanted in the shape of food. Explorers have to reckon on about 20 per cent. of days on which gales above 40 miles an hour will be blowing, with an excessively low temperature. On these days it is not only impossible to travel, but difficult to exist. The delays that have to be made on these occasions render it necessary that a large stock of provisions should be carried. The explorer has to use his provisions with the utmost economy, if any distance is to be covered in the path of exploration. During those idle days they still have to eat. It is impossible to travel even with the wind when gales are blowing, for the rushing air becomes thick with snow, and it is most difficult to breathe and quite impossible to push on. The great elevation of the country is another difficulty and the heavy screwing ice off the coast-line. Land travelling has to be done in a country ranging from five to ten thousand feet above the sea level. But towards the south which the new expeditions are more likely to penetrate the country is much lower. The wisdom of utilising reindeer and plucky Finns to manage them, has been established. The scientific results of the expedition are not very extensive Mr. Borchgrevink says that they did not find any new fur animals or any new mammals. In the marine fauna they made a rather important discovery. They found an extensive shallow marine fauna. Below water there is the same species of fauna in the south that are found in the north, yet above water this correspondence does not exist. The beginning and ending of this similarity is a very important fact in connection with the distribution of organisms. In Australia, for instance, nearly all the mammals are marsupials, and the birds also are distinct from those of the northern hemisphere. In the south they did not find the same kind of seals or the same kind of whales as in the north, yet there is correspondence between the two hemispheres in respect to their shallow marine fauna. They found vegetation on the Antarctic Continent very far south, but it was of an extremely primitive kind, being only another moss or lichen.

THE appointment of Lord Hopetoun, to be first Governor-General of Federated Australia, will be welcome to the people of Victoria, at all events, as for a period of five years his lordship was their governor. Whilst there his popularity was great. Although one of the youngest governors appointed by the British Government, he adapted himself to his colonial environment and when he relinquished the reins of office was declared to have held them with the utmost success, fraternising with all classes of colonists with a facility and tactful grace that none of his predecessors were able to approach. He took an intense interest in all things affecting the well-being of the colony, over whose destinies he presided, and took back with him to England the materials for a history of his term of office in Melbourne. These materials include all the Press-cuttings concerning himself and his administration, both complimentary and otherwise, among them being, it is said, the furious article of an ultra-Radical Scotch journal that belaboured Lord Salisbury for appointing "a Governor of 29 who had not yet finished sowing his wild oats," and on whom the people of Victoria were solemnly warned to "keep an eye." But this is balanced further on by an article from another Scotch paper highly complimenting Lord Hopetoun on his success as a Governor, and expressing surprise that "so young a man should be able to make such sensible speeches." Whilst at Government House, Melbourne, he spent more than the amount of his official salary in entertaining the colonists, and a Governor who will do that not only ingratiates himself with the people, but strengthens their loyalty.

ACCORDING to a Liverpool newspaper, experiments in wireless telephony are about to be made between the Skerries and the mainland of Anglesey. Sir W. H. Preece, who gave so much encouragement to Marconi when he was seeking to prove the possibilities of wireless telegraphy, is understood to have been working at the still more difficult problem of wireless telephony. It may be that he or some other electrician has already found a satisfactory solution. There is nothing inherently impossible in the electrical transmission of sound without wires, and although, so far as is known, no successful experiment has yet been made over any considerable distance, the application of Marconi's system to the telephone is an inevitable sequel to his achievements with the telegraph. The great advantage of the telephone over the telegraph is, of course, that any one can send or receive a message by it—it does not need a highly-trained operator at either end. That would be an enormous advantage in communications between lighthouses and the shore, for it would enable messages to be exchanged freely by light-house keepers and the nearest lifeboat, coast-guard, and signal stations without special training or skilled assistance.

IT is found that one of the reasons for the shortness of the supply of mules for artillery and transport purposes in British India is the demand which exists for these useful animals in Native States. There is no intention on the part of the Government of India to in any way interfere with free trade in mules, but Native States will do well to note the desirability of fostering mule-breeding in their own territory.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Paramatta, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, who has been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Candy, took his seat on the Bench of the Appellate Side of the Court with the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton yesterday.

TALKING of the Chinese war, its causes and consequences, an American paper remarks caustically of Russia and her part in the affair :—"In dividing the profits of Christianising China it is believed that Russia will consent to take the territory and permit the other nations to have the converts."

IT is hoped that at the end of the Boer war some 700 mules will be available for India.

Two hundred army tranport mules and carts, and 400 sets of draught gear accompany the China force.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt; with the homeward mails of the 30th June, arrived at Marseilles on the 16th July.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MALCOLM LYDE, Administrator of Radhanpur State, Bombay Presidency, died at Radhanpur town on the 11th instant from cholera.

COLONEL ABBOTT, Colonel on the Staff, Nasirabad, officiates in the command of a second-class district in the Bombay Command, vice Colonel Creagh proceeded on field service.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Almora district states that snow fell on the higher ranges on a few occasions in May, the most important fall being one of three feet on the 16th May in Malla Johar.

LIEUTENANT SANDERS, 24th Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, and Captain Sargeant, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, respectively, join the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, and No. 12 Company, Southern Divison, Royal Artillery at Singapore.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd June amounts to Rs. 4,349, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 963; total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June are Rs. 127,682, being an increase of Rs. 41,414.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd June amounts to Rs. 16,641, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 13,655; total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June are Rs. 340,631, being an increase of Rs. 2,89,219.

THERE were thirteen cases of cholera with eleven deaths among the Kohat garrison on the 13th instant, making the total number of deaths 127. One death occurred among the 12th Bengal Cavalry at Peshawar, and three deaths among No. 4 Coolie Corps and transport followed at Rawalpindi on the same day

MAYAVARAM-MUTUPET RAILWAY traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd June were, for passengers, Rs. 3,472, and for goods, Rs. 1,338, making altogether Rs. 4,810, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 89. During the corresponding week in 1899 the receipts were Rs. 5,272, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 98.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd June were, for passengers, Rs. 103,892, and for goods, Rs. 74,58), making altogether Rs. 1,75,472, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 170. During the corresponding week in 1899 the receipts were Rs. 1,72,060, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 168.

THE figures of persons on relief in India for the past week are still rather incomplete. There is a rise, however, of 212,000 in British Provinces, the Central Provinces reporting an extra 85,000, the Punjab 55,000, and Bombay and Sindh 51,000 respectively. The numbers in the Central India States have decreased by 25,000.

AT the Criminal Sessions in the North-Western Provinces High-Court on Saturday the Cawnpore extortion case was concluded. All three men were convicted. Roberts was sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or imprisonment for a further term of six months in default; Ganga Pershad was sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, and Surajbali to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

MADRAS RAILWAY traffic receipts for the week ended 7th July were, for passengers, Rs. 89,900, and for goods, Rs. 1,15,700, other earnings, Rs. 500, making altogether Rs 2,06,100, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 236-5-8. During the corresponding 8 days in 1899 the receipts were Rs. 2,28,380-11-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 262 3-3.

SIR W. C. HILLIER, who is going out as adviser to the British General commanding the operations in China, has a long experience of the Far East. He became a Student Interpreter in China in 1867, was Interpreter at Chefoo in 1875, and subsequently became Assistant Chinese Secretary and later on Chinese Secretary at Pekin. He was also Consul General at Corea for seven years before he retired in 1896. He received the K. C. M. G. in 1897.

OWING to the want of temporary accommodation for men of the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia Corps now being raised, it has been decided, as a preliminary step, to reduce the present garrison of Idak, in the Tochi Valley, consisting of headquarters and three companies 3rd Sikhs, to 100 rifles, and to increase that of Kajuri post from 32 to 75 rifles from the same battalion. The troops in excess of these strengths will be withdrawn to Edwardesabad.

THE "Gazette" of 7th July contained a notification to the effect that the Maharaja of Bikaner has been granted the Honorary rank of Major in the British army. We believe this compliment, which is only shared by a small number of princes and chiefs, was conferred upon His Highness in recognition of the keen interest taken by him in his Imperial Service Troops, and of his personal desire for some military occupation. The Maharaja will probably be attached to a Bengal Cavalry Regiment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. O'HARA, I. M. S., the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, has obtained the sanction of Government to the Penitentiary being placed in telephonic connection with all other Government offices. Arrangements have been made accordingly for this being done. Colonel T. Weldon, late Commissioner of Police, strongly urged that this should be done. Several improvements to the Penitentiary buildings have also been carried out under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Hara, among which is the erection of a good magazine for storing ammunition.

IT is to be feared, remarks the "Pioneer," that the outbreak of cholera in various provinces in India, and also at Kabul, is an indication that the disease has taken an epidemic form of great virulence. In the famine tracts the appearance of cholera was not unexpected; for with a deficient supply of good drinking-water it was inevitable that the people should suffer. But one cannot account for the great mortality at Kabul in the heart of Afghanistan or at Kohat on the Indian frontier. In the latter case cause and effect will probably become clear after a searching inquiry has been made, but we shall probably have to remain in the dark as to the reason of the epidemic in the Afghan capital. It would be interesting to know whether cholera has broken out in Central Asia or along the routes which the big trading caravans traverse. The Russian authorities have not, so far, notified any outbreak in Bokhara or Turkistan, and if their territories are free they will take alarm at the news from Kabul. Cholera as a rule travels westward from India, but here we have an instance of its appearance in Afghanistan before Peshawar was infected. Precautions are being taken in the Khyber to prevent traders, travellers and pilgrims from carrying the disease into Peshawar City, but already some few cases have occurred in the cantonments. The military authorities will have an anxious time for some weeks to come, particularly as at Rawalpindi and Mian-Mir cholera appeared among the coolie-corps under orders for China.

THE Queen has approved of the grant of a Good Service Pension of one hundred pounds a year to Lieutenant-General J. F. Owen, R.A. This officer has upwards of forty-two years' service, having entered the Army as a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery on October 1, 1857. He was promoted Major-General on February 7, 1894, and Lieutenant-General on February 20, 1899.

THE Royal Raphael Academy of Urbino recently resolved to elect Queen Victoria an honorary member of the academy, conferring upon Her Majesty the customary gold medal of a member and offering for her acceptance an album containing photographs of the artistic treasures of Urbino's far-famed Duca Palace. Sir Arthur Bigge, in reply, intimated that her Majesty was much gratified and would be very glad to receive their gifts after her return from Scotland.

THE announcements respecting the arrangements for the visit of the Shah of Persia which have been appearing in a number of newspapers are all purely conjectural (says the "World"), as nothing on the subject is likely to be settled for at least a fortnight to come. It is, however, quite certain that the Shah will not "pay a two days' visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle," nor will he be lodged in the Belgian Rooms at Buckingham Palace, which are used only by European Royalties who are related to the Queen or connected with Her Majesty by marriage.

CAPTAIN LORD KENSINGTON has just died at Bloemfontein from wounds received nearly two months ago. His Lordship, who was an officer of the 2nd Life Guards, went to South Africa in the composite regiment formed from the three units of the House Cavalry. He received his injuries in the fight at Huolnek, on April 30. This was the first engagement fought by General Ian Hamilton after his advance from Thaba N'chu. Lord Kensington was at the time reported to have been dangerously wounded in the back. By a pathetic coincidence his promotion to a captaincy, which was antedated November 16, 1899, was published in the same night's issue of the "Gazette."

A "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg gives the following as the semi-official account of the last moments of Count Muravieff :—"The Count's death was probably due to cerebral hemorrhage. According to his custom the deceased, after rising early, proceeded to his study and sat at his writing-table, apparently in perfect health. Later the Count took a cup of coffee, but probably already felt unwell, as he did not finish it. A short time afterwards a servant entered the room and found the Minister lying on the floor. The doctors, who were summoned in all haste, could only pronounce life to be extinct." The funeral took place on June 25, the Imperial family being present.

IT is announced that Count Lamsdorff will act temporarily as Chancellor in place of Count Muravieff. Count Lamsdorff, the correspondent of the "Times" says, is known to have been the real director of the Foreign Office, nothing being done there without him, and in all probability he will retain this influential secondary position without wishing to rise to the first. This will show Russia's foreign policy to be unchanged, for Count Lamsdorff is acquainted with the Czar's inmost ideas, and the Czar knows how well he has discharged his delicate functions. The continuity of Russian policy has been due to Count Lamsdorff and will continue to be due to him, for the opinion of competent men is that he will remain in his present post, but that he must not be regarded as the eventual successor of the deceased Minister.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times" writes from Cairo, June 10 :—The Government of the Soudan is most anxious to avoid anything which might alarm the susceptibilities of Mahomedan feeling. The opening of a Bible stall at Omdurman, for which permission was granted early this year, is considered to have been premature, and it has now been closed. A mosque is being erected by the Government at Khartoum. This prudent policy cannot fail to conciliate the native population; and it is significant that a council of Ulemas at Omdurman recently condemned a "false prophet," who with 45 of his followers was thereupon, and on the council's recommendation, deported to Wady Halfa. A proclamation was subsequently issued by the Governor-General announcing that the same penalty would be inflicted for similar breaches of the law of Islam

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

JAPANESE SUCCESS AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Japanese outflanked the enemy at Tientsin on the 9th, capturing four guns. The cavalry then pursued them killing many.

The Allies have shelled and occupied the West Arsenal, capturing two guns, but were unable to hold the position and therefore burned it and retired.

The fighting on the 11th lasted for three hours. The Chinese loss was very heavy.

The Governor of Fuchau has signed an agreement to protect foreigners.

The Italian Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the Italian bishop and two priests have been killed at Honan and that the missions at Hupie and Honan have been attacked.

CHINESE TACTICS IN REGARD TO THE MASSACRE.

JULY 16.

There is a strong belief that the massacre at Peking occurred on the 30th June or 1st inst. and that the Chinese concealed it until now by misleading reports for the purpose of breaking the news gradually and meanwhile seeking to represent the authorities as desirous of saving the foreigners.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE PEKING MASSACRE.

ALLIED VICTORY AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 15.

A Chinese official telegram states that the Boxers and the troops fraternised and bombarded and breached the British Legation at Peking, and that all the foreigners were killed after having made a most gallant defence.

JULY 16.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the Allies attacked and routed the enemy to the south-west of Tientsin on the 9th, killing 350 and capturing six guns.

The Allies' loss was small.

The enemy on the 11th inst. strongly attacked the railway station and were repulsed, but the Allies lost 150 killed and wounded.

The British and French guns have destroyed the Fort.

The Legations at Peking were only carried after all the ammunition was exhausted.

THE EFFECT OF THE PEKING MASSACRE IN EUROPE.

The final Chinese admission of the massacre at Peking has caused a thrill of horror throughout Europe. The press of every country demands retribution while recognizing the immensity of the task in view of the rapid spread of the anti-foreign movement in every direction.

TOUCHING DETAILS OF THE LAST HOURS.

Accounts which have been published of the closing hours of the Peking Legations describe the splendid courage displayed in the defence and state that the foreigners finally shot their own women and children.

SEYMOUR RETURNS TO TAKU.

Admiral Seymour and staff have returned to Taku.

TRANSPORT ARRIVALS.

The Transports Nairung and the Zebenghla with General Gaselee on board arrived at Hongkong on Sunday.

The Nairung has proceeded north.

THE POLITICAL OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Sir W. Hillier, late Consul-General in Cores, has been selected by the Secretary of State as Principal Political Assistant to General Gaselee.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The 34th Pioneers have been nominated for the Second China Division. The 45th Field Battery joins the 1st Division to complete its Brigade Division. The 46th and 52nd Field Batteries form the Brigade Division Artillery of the Second Division.

Owing to cholera at Mean Meer the wing of the Royal Inniskillings moves to Umballa in order to escape infection in case that regiment is wanted for China. A wing of Bedfords from Theoba replaces the Inniskillings at Mean Meer.

NOMINATION OF THE STAFF FOR CHINA.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

No orders to mobilise the Second China Division have as yet been issued, but the Officers of the Staff are being nominated and preparations made in case of need.

Generals Moreton and More-Molyneux have arrived here.

The Brigades of the Second China Division are as follows:—Third Brigade—2nd Royal Inniskillings, 1st Black Watch, 6th Bengal Infantry, and a native regiment not yet selected.

Fourth Brigade—1st Scottish Rifles, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, 20th Punjab Infantry and a native regiment not yet selected.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The s. s. Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J. E. Sandiland, belonging to the Asiatic S. N. Company, and the s. s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C. D. Bennett, belonging to the P. and O. S. N. Company, have been chartered by the Admiralty to convey Cavalry for China. Both the above vessels, now lying in port, and the s. s. Lawada, which is expected here on the 20th instant, will be fitted up in Bombay for the purpose and sent round to Calcutta to embark the troops. The preliminary survey of Nankin and Nurani will take place to-day. The Chusan, with the 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff, sails to-morrow.

Major Melville, from the 4th Rajputs, accompanies the 2nd Rajputs to China.

In spite of the strike of Chinese carpenters in Calcutta, it is hoped that the first part of the China Expedition will all have sailed by 16th instant.

Arrangements are being made for the despatch of two hundred army transport mule carts and four hundred sets of draught gear with the China force.

The selection of the Staff for the 2nd Division, China Expeditionary Force, is now proceeding at Simla, and the names will probably be published within the next few days.

The Government are also now considering plans for increasing the native army so as to make good the gaps caused by the expedition to China. This will probably prove an easy task.

The initial difficulty in case the Second Division is mobilised will be with regard to the shipping, as great demands for sea transport have already been made. It is most satisfactory to note that everything in connection with the embarkation has been admirably carried out in spite of the terrible heat and other drawbacks.

The following are the probable dates of arrival at Hongkong of the various units of the China force: 24th Punjab Infantry, in the Nuddea and Nairung, on the 16th instant; 1st Sikhs, in the Nawab and Warora, on the 19th and 20th instant; 1st Bengal Lancers, in the Uganda and Umptu, on the 19th instant, and in the Itaura on the 20th instant; 22nd Bombay Infantry, in the Wardha and Patiala, and 3rd Madras Infantry, in the Ballaarat, all on the 22nd instant; No 4 Company, Bengal Sappers, in the Newassa, on the 25th instant; No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers, in the Sirsa, on the 26th instant; 30th Bombay Infantry, in the Duke of Portland, on the 1st August; the Zebenghla, with General Gaselee and his Staff on board, and the Nuddea, with the 1st Infantry Brigade Staff, should reach Hongkong on the 16th instant.

The most remarkable fact that should be kept in mind in connection with the Chinese question, writes "Commercial Intelligence," is this, that of the total annual trade of China, £69,000,000, the share of the British Empire is 63·5 per cent. It is British trade first, and the rest nowhere. Japan's share is only 11 per cent., while the United States comes third with under 10 per cent., and Russia a modest fourth with less than 5 per cent. As for the other countries who have prominently taken hands in the Chinese game, France and Germany, their trading interest in China, *plus* that of all other nationalities, amounts to only 10 per cent. In view of these pertinent facts, it is bitter to reflect that the chief part in the Taku affair was taken by Russia, while we have had to look to others to relieve Tient-sin, Admiral Seymour, and the Peking Legations. Our little army cannot be everywhere, sea power has its limitations, and while Lord Roberts has his hands full we must even look on, or pursue the dangerous course of further denuding India of troops. When the commercial issue becomes merged in the political our function ceases but we cannot forbear expressing the hope that we have seen the end of a British policy of drift in Chinese affairs.

THE FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

STORY OF THE TAKU FORTS BOMBARDMENT.

TIENTSIN UNDER ARMS.

A very full and graphic description of the state of affairs in Tientsin was given us yesterday by Mrs. James Jones, who returned in the afternoon from a short visit to that place. Mrs. Jones was able, too, to tell more of the scenes connected with the taking of the Taku Forts than has hitherto been known, and the following has very great interest:—

After passing through a fleet of about 31 war ships outside the Taku Bar, which made a splendid show, we finally reached Tangku on Friday in time to catch the last train leaving at 5 p. m.

On arriving at our destination (7-30 p. m. one hour late) we were very much surprised to find the station simply crowded with sailors and marines, all fully armed and mostly Russians, some being well mounted on horses brought over from Port Arthur On proceeding on our way the same sight met us, marines and sailors of all nationalities on guard everywhere, and quite prepared for a sudden attack. At the house where I was to stay I found that the place was apparently in their possession, about 50 Austrians being put up in the godowns adjoining the premises, whilst two of the officers occupied rooms in the house. After having dined, a party of us, escorted by a naval officer, took a short walk before retiring to rest, and then we saw what precautions had been taken for our safety. At every few yards we were challenged by a sentry. There was not a single Chinaman to be seen about and the whole place seemed still and deserted and very unlike Tientsin, especially the Taku Road, which is as a rule I believe one constant flow of traffic. Just as we were returning we heard seven shots fired in rapid succession, but feeling quite safe with so many protectors near we retired to rest. Not, as it happened, for long. At about midnight an officer came with the news that the whole of the Chinese city was in flames, that the Boxers were advancing and were then actually fighting at the Tientsin Railway station, which place they had also attempted to fire. We were told to get up and dress, so as to be in readiness to rush off to the Town Hall on the alarm being sounded.

TO THE GARDEN FOR SAFETY.

The fire was a tremendous blaze and a really grand right. It is reported that the city was fired in fourteen different places, and if the wind had been in the other direction Tientsin would have stood but a poor chance. When ready, we spent most of our time in the garden (the alarm not having sounded) beside the ammunition, which had been carried out there in case of the build ings being fired Ten men were left to guard us and the rest went off with their officers to meet the Boxers. It was about three o'clock when we were at last told we might safely retire again, as all was quiet, the Boxers having been driven off. We heard about 60 or 70 had been killed, but the number is uncertain. The firing had been very frequent since about 11 p. m., and that and the barking and howling of dogs round gave one an unsettled feeling, so that we did not retire but just lay down as we were.

A RUSH FOR SAFETY.

It was fortunate we did so, as at 4 a. m., we were hurriedly called up and informed that the Boxers were close upon us, advancing towards the back of our dwelling, and we were to go off at once to the Town Hall. As you can imagine in a very short space of time we were on our way there. The poor children were taken out of bed and hurriedly put into thick coats and shoes, and off we rushed to the Town Hall, where we found others similarly attired. It was a truly pitiful sight, there were so many little ones, some only a month old, and although they were very quiet and good, there were a few little white scared faces. Very few amahs were there, as most of the servants have run away, in some cases not one being left in the house. We remained at the Hall until about 7-30 a.m. not knowing quite what was happening or had happened during the time we had been there. Of course; all sorts of rumours were going round which did not tend to improve matters. At last word came that it was safe to return to our homes. The Boxers had withdrawn but would return that night, and they expected to have a big fight. All the women and children were strongly advised to leave, but then the difficulty arose of how to get away. The lines had been tampered with and the trains were not running. The damage to the lines, however, was evidently not as bad as reported, as it was quickly repaired, and at 2 p. m. as many as could get away left for Tangku, a pilot engine going on ahead. Later on another train arrived also with a number of ladies and children, and made for the various ships in port

THE FIGETING AT THE FORTS.

Even here our troubles were not at an end. We seemed to have fallen "out of the frying pan into the fire," for soon after getting on board we heard there was a probability of the Taku Forts being taken that night. It appears that the naval captains had called on the General of the forts, taking Mr. Johnstone, a good Chinese scholar, as interpreter, and informed him that unless they surrendered by 12 o'clock that night, they intended to bombard the forts at 2 a.m. it having transpired that thousands of soldiers were entering them and also laying mines across the channer during the day. In consequence of this the residents of Taku received orders at 6 p. m. to leave within an hour's time and take refuge on board U.S.S. Monocacy, lying at the railway wharf. About 1 a.m the Chinese opened fire, the first shot passing harmlessly through the Algerine's rigging. From this time till about 6.30 a.m. was an unceasing bombardment, the roar of the cannon being almost deafening. The first fort taken was the North, by, we presume, the Japanese, as that was the first flag we saw hoisted, followed shortly after by the British on the Outer North Fort.

IN THE LINE OF FIRE.

After taking these Forts the men-of-war steamed towards the mouth of the river and soon after the German and Russian flags went up on the South Forts. Shortly after daylight we saw four torpedo boats being towed in stern first by the Whiting and Fame, flying the British flags. During the time of bombardment we and the ships at Tangku were right in the line of fire and had any thing but a pleasant time, the shells whistling above and around us in all directions, and the marvel is that the Monocacy was the only one struck, she receiving a shot right through her bows. The Lienshing, lying at Jardine's, besides running the risk of shells from the forts, was attacked by a party of Chinese who were looting the cargo, but the return fire from the Lienshing eventually drove them away. A shell falling into one of the Tangku hotels near the railway station killed three Chinese, the only ones that were in the house at the time.

About 10 a.m. when all was quiet some of the officers of our ship went off to explore. Mr. Conley going to the North Fort, Mr. Burgess to the South, and Mr. Miller to Taku, to see how the foreign residences had fared. On their return they had most ghastly tales to relate. The forts were a mass of ruins, rivers of blood, with headless and armless bodies everywhere, which the blue-jackets were gathering together and cremating in heaps.

A CHINESE EXODUS.

Several of the houses at Taku were complete wrecks and nearly all had suffered in some way. As soon as it was daylight we saw in the distance a black mass of Chinese hurrying from the Forts and the villages round about. It is feared they will make for Tientsin and join the Boxers. As we passed down the River on our return we noticed the Russian flag was flying at the Imperial Dock at Taku, also on a destroyer lying in the Dock. We do not know how many Chinese were killed but near Tientsin Railway Station we saw several corpses lying round, the result of Friday night, a night none of us are ever likely to forget.

ARMOURED TRAIN DISAPPEARS.

An armoured train that ran during the night for the protection of the line, on the night of the bombardment did not arrive as usual nor had they heard any thing of it in Tientsin up to the time of our leaving. Great uneasiness was felt both there and at Tangku at its non-arrival.

Another trouble is the scarcity of food it being impossible to get any fresh meat all the Chinese stores being closed, tinned provisions from the Foreign ones seem to be the only things procurable.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

In the course of an interview with an officer of the C. M. S. Hsingfung which arrived yesterday from Taku a representative of the "North China Daily News" was informed that the vessel had a very warm experience during the bombarbment. "We were right in the thick of the fight, the shot and shell just clearing our awning boom" said the officer.

There were no big ships in the action, he went on only gunboats or small craft, comprising three Russians, one English, one French and one German.

THE DAMAGE TO THE VESSELS.

One of the Russians got a shot in her bow and is now aground in shallow water. She was hit five times in all, and another of the Russians was hit three times. The Algerine, the British vessel, sustained no serious damage and only took two shots through her stoke hold ventilators. The heavy loss of the Russian, is accounted for by the fact that a shot or shell fell in the magazine causing an explosion of ammunition

AN ULTIMATUM SENT.

An ultimatum had been sent ashore to the effect that if the Boxers were not checked other steps would have to be taken. Then some of the naval officers went to see the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, to ask what he intended doing. The General replied that

HE MEANT TO FIGHT,

and a bombardment by the fleet was arranged for 2 o'clock that morning. The Chinese, however, began firing a little before 1 a.m., using the searchlight. The U. S. S. Monocacy had been up river on patrol work, and as she came down men on shore near the wharves opened fire on her with rifles but they were soon silenced.

It was one of the Russian torpedo boats that silenced the fire of the riflemen along the creeks near the river, the work being done in very short time.

UNDER MANY FLAGS.

On the inner side of the fort the British and Japanese flags are flying, on the outer side the British and Russian flags, and on the south side the German and Russian colours fly. The Russian flag flies at the Navy yard and the docks. The four captured torpedo destroyers are an under the British flag.

REPORTED MURDEROUS EDICT.

A report was current at Taku that the Empress-Dowager has issued an edict, and had it published in the local papers, to the effect that all foreigners were to be killed.

A SCENE OF CARNAGE.

The force do not show much damage from the outside, but on entering them a very vivid idea is gained as to the effect of modern shell fire. The place was wrecked and mutilated men and horses were thickly strewn over the blood-stained ground. The visitors, after the fight, made quite a harvest of mementoes, and we were shown yesterday a drum, a sward bayonet, and packets of gun fittings, portions of shell and other grim relics of the affray. These were taken from the fort, including also a crystal cap button and red tassel, that were lying near one of the dead.

The C. M. S. Yunching, during the early part of the fight, found that the big projectiles fell unpleasantly near her, and her captain thought it wise to shift his moorings and get out of the line of fire.

DAMAGE ON SHORE.

The effect of the shell-fire from the ships was terrific. A number of foreign houses ashore suffered severely—one indeed, that of Mr. Limberg, being entirely destroyed. One shell went right through one of the Tangku hotels. The shell that smashed Mr. Limberg's house also killed three people, presumably Chinese.

It is reported that the commander of the German gunboat Iltis has lost both his legs, being wounded by the fire from the forts.

The U. S. S. Monocacy had one shot that went through her pinnace and her bulwarks.

The Hsinfung, in view of the situation has brought back her original cargo from Shanghai, and also some 249 Chinese passengers, men and women young and old, who were busy yesterday getting their goods and chattels ashore.

THE ATTACK ON TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, June 16.

An attack was made on Tientsin last night. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, all the preaching places, and the greater part of the city were burned. The Boxers then made a rush on the station, and actually came within 50 yards of the Russian troops, who fired fifteen rounds with big guns. They reported that they had killed between 300 and 400, though there is no proof of this yet. They attacked the Settlement from two sides, and but for 2,000 Russians here we should have done badly, as 200 of our men had been sent down to guard the line to Tangku on which Chinese troops were reported marching. Everything is dislocated here, the wires cut, and the mail service off.—*N. C. Herald*, (June 22.)

LADIES AT PEKING.

There has been a report that the ladies of the U.S. Legation at Peking had gone out to the Hills before the troubles and had not returned to Peking. A letter, however, was received here yesterday from one of the ladies which shows that they were all at Peking, and were only complaining of the interruption of the train service.

The following extract from a private letter from a lady now visiting Peking, dated the 10th instant will be read with great interest:— . . . "I have no doubt that you know the condition of affairs and that I am really a prisoner in Peking. . . . There has been no train in or out since last Sunday (3rd June), and the wire is cut, so we only know the fearful rumours of damaged bridges, burning villages, etc., and the situation has become more serious, every day. An overland courier has been sent as far as Tientsin and I am writing that way. . . . Personally I have not felt any fear, but to satisfy our host, I had to go last night and sleep in the British Legation. Other troops are expected up to-day, and they say by rail, but I have given up expecting. The two poor missionaries, Norman and Robinson, are undoubtedly killed, but they are the only Europeans we know of. . . The people in the city seem quiet enough."—*China Herald* (June 20).

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownugar 4 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	108
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	63 1-8
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	28 5-16
Bar Silver	

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, day before yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's ss Indus which left Bombay on Thursday, the 5th instant, arrived at Suez on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 5 a.m.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Recent events round Pretoria prove the Boer espionage to be systematic and perfect.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JULY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Paramatta, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a Committee of Officers of the Madras Command to enquire into the system of recruitment for the Madras Army, with a view to determine how many battalions can be kept up from the indigenous races of Madras and what the constitution of the remaining regiments of the Madras Army should be.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

POONA, JULY 16.

The case in which chief constable Dilawar Khan and head constables Peter Leao, Wamanrao Palsikar and Mahomed Khan and constable Shaik Ismail are charged with causing grievous hurt to ex-Duffadar Dwarka Prasad on the 12th April last, in order to extort a confession, was resumed to-day, before the Hon. Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge.

Mr. Sealy, pleader for the accused, made a speech lasting for three hours, during which he commented upon the numerous discrepancies to be found in the case. He characterised the statement of the complainant as falsehood from beginning to end, while the witnesses had, he said, contradicted themselves so grossly that no credence could be attached to the case for the prosecution.

The Hon. Mr. Aston, Judge, summed up, urging the assessors to consider the case with an unprejudiced mind. It was a daily occurrence in higher criminal courts to see the accused parties make confession, which they afterwards retracted on the ground of police torture. The assessors would have to weigh all the evidence in the case and go by the general rule in sifting such evidence that the reason of the person contradicting himself should be accurately ascertained. His Lordship then referred to the many points which appeared contradictory, and left it to the assessors to reconcile them with the facts. Another matter for them to decide was whether the injuries were self-inflicted or not.

To the questions put by the court the assessors generally said that the case was full of doubts. One assessor did not believe what was said to have happened upstairs, while witnesses were not agreed as to what had occurred downstairs the chowky. Another assessor said, he believed, that the police beat the complainant, who had greatly exaggerated the facts that he was in custody and had escaped. Another assessor gave the benefit of the doubts to all the accused.

Judgment will be given to-morrow. The court was crowded.

CRICKET.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S ELEVEN VS. SATARA TEAM.

POONA, JULY 16.

A cricket team from Satara played their first match to-day, at Ganeshkhind, with Lord Northcote's Eleven. The weather was fine. The visitors won the toss and went in first and made 54 runs in their first venture. Wood and Vernon scored double figures, 22 and 11 respectively. Lord Northcote's Eleven made 147, Greig contributing 40, Dr. Croly 36, Sergeant Herron 19, and Cunningham 11. The visitors next went for their second innings and made 23 runs. Nearly the whole of the team was bowled out by Greig and Winterbottom, The home team won the match by one innings and 70 runs. Lord Northcote, unfortunately, was prevented from playing by slight indisposition.

To-morrow the Satara team will play the Poona Gymkhana.

PRESENTS TO PLAGUE COMMITTEE SECRETARIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 15.

A crowded meeting, in honor of Messrs. Anupram Mithalal, Maganlal Mohanlal, and Ichalal Amratlal, secretaries of the Broach Mahajan plague committee, Mr. John Smith presiding, was held here. The leading Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan gentlemen eloquently eulogised the services rendered by the secretaries. Silver salvers were presented as mementos.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Last evening a large crowd of spectators witnessed a game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Volunteer Artillery. The play was of a one-sided character, and the former won with ridiculous ease. Moore kicked off with the wind, and Stoddart found touch in his own 25, and immediately afterwards C. Reid got in at the corner, Moore missing the kick. A series of scrimmages took play to the centre. Stoddart immediately afterwards extricated his side from difficulties. The Gymkhana continued the pressure, and C. Reid got going only to be sharply brought down by G. Kelly, who played an excellent game throughout. Vines, however, utilised an opportunity and scored under the posts, later converting the try into a goal. This was followed by another try scored by Hebblethwaite, and then Vines scored again. The Volunteers were utterly without organisation, but they played pluckily. Reid and Scrymgeour did good work, the latter only being held when close to the line, and then the whistle went for half-time. The second half was even more in favour of the Gymkhana, who put on four more goals, while Vines brought off a brilliant penalty goal. The game ended in an easy victory of six goals, one penalty goal and a try to nil In the Volunteers' back division Kelly and Spencer. were the best of the three-quarters, and Stoddart did useful work at back, while Ross and Hogan were conspicuous amongst the forwards. On the Gymkhana side Balderstone was brilliant both as half-back and at three-quarters where he played during the second half, but he is inclined to be selfish, and Vines and Hebblethwaite also showed up, while Moore, Ferrier, Thornton and Harman worked hard in the pack, and Ferrier also successfully landed two place kicks.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS IN DOCKS.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 12th July, 1900 should be counted as a full weather working day, and Friday, 13th July, 1900, as a non-weather working day for steamers in the docks.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The dust haze is gone. In its place have come soft, white, wool-like clouds, which roll up the hillsides and rest upon their summits. Rain, too, has been falling sufficiently frequently to make it possible to assure ourselves that the monsoon is here. This assurance is necessary, for never in the four seasons I have spent in Simla have I seen so feeble a commencement. The rain is constantly accompanied by thunder, another unfailing sign of weakness, for it means that the moist rain-bearing currents, instead of being all-pervading are still mixed with dry and consequently less conductile air. There is an unseasonable crispness too, which tells of indraughts from the snowy north, and reminds one of September, while the clearness of the sky and the beauty of the sunset effects, all speak of a deficiency in the size of the storm clouds. The old Fakir on the top of Prospect Hill says the Simla potato crop will be a bumper one, for has it not had good showers continually through the hot season. But for the plains anxiety grows ever deeper, for the days that are passing are bringing us near to the time when it will be too late to plough and sow. Already the point has been reached where ploughing will not be as efficacious as it should; since it will be necessary to sow immediately in crudely-prepared soil, without allowing the usual interval to elapse in which the atmosphere can operate on the upturned furrows, oxidizing and rendering them fertile for the coming crop.

The famine is not the only feature of the season which has brought the graver side of existence into unusual prominence. The casualty lists from South Africa have borne heavily in the past months on Simla, and now the stream of troops pouring from up-country into Bombay and Calcutta for embarkation for China has meant the breaking-up here of many a home. How mobilization has been effected and transports got ready and how regiment after regiment has been hailed to its ship and embarked with almost clock-like punctuality, in spite of cholera and famine and plague and strikes, in a hot season of exceptional severity, is becoming history. The ordering of the Cavalry Brigade and Royal Horse Artillery Battery to embark at once, instead of waiting for calmer seas for the voyage, as was first intended, shows how urgent the crisis has become. It will surprise no one here if a very much larger force be also called for. When the Cavalry Brigade has gone India will have upwards of 22,000 fighting men in the service of Great Britain abroad, namely, 7,000 British troops in South Africa, four native regiments in Mauritius, Ceylon, and Singapore, and upwards of twelve thousand men in China. The cost is, of course, enormous. The initial expense of sending the China contingent alone, without including the Cavalry Brigade, has been close upon a million sterling. A similar sum will be requisite for bringing it back, while its keep at the front, in a country where every scrap of fodder has to be imported, will mount rapidly. However short, therefore, the campaign may prove, from three to four million sterling is the very lowest sum it is likely to cost. This does not, of course, concern India, for the Home Government bears the whole of the burden. Indeed the Indian revenues will benefit to the extent of saving the upkeep of the regiments during the time they are away. It means, however, that a very large indemnity will have to be got out of China to make up.

Of social events this week, I have to record three very pleasant dances, one at Viceregal Lodge last Thursday, at which everyone was sorry to miss her Excellency Lady Curzon, who has been somewhat indisposed; the second on Monday, given by Mr. and the Misses Becher, at Westonbert; and the third at the Town Hall where the Knights of the Black Heart were at home. Invitations have also issued for a dance at the Town Hall to be given on the 30th by Lady Low.

The rains have put a stop to gymkhanas, but hocky and football will be taking their place at Annandale, where the next big event will be the annual football Durand Tournament. Sir Mortimer Durand has liberally come forward once more with a cup to replace the one carried off last year by the sustained prowess of the Black Watch, but the absence of so many regiments from India will considerably affect the competition.

On Friday evening last a concert was given at the Town Hall in aid of the Famine Fund, by the members of H. E. the Viceroy's band. The programme was arranged by Herr Buchner under whose direction the band has greatly improved this year. By 9-30 p.m. the concert-room was well filled. Among the audience were H. E. Lady Curzon, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Young, Sir Power and Lady Palmer, and Sir Edwin and Lady Collen. The programme opened with Weber's Oberon performed with much spirit by the whole band, Herr Buchner conducting. Then followed Verdi's recitative and Aria "Ernani Ernani," sung by Mrs. Branson whose magnificently trained voice, supported by the orchestra, did justice to the grand composition. The audience were thoughtfully presented with translations from the Italian so that those who could not follow in the original might have some understanding of the maiden's cry to her Hernani, the gist of which is that—

"Not a crown of jewels rarest
Might avert this heart from thee."

Mrs. Branson was warmly applauded and gave as an encore one of her charming little Russian songs, always delightful to hear. The third name on the programme was that of Mrs. Buchner, who played a charming "Andante and Rondo" on the violin accompanied by Herr Buchner. Her touch is both firm and delicate and in the encore she played this was specially noticeable and gave much pleasure. "The Fountains mingle with the river," by Gounod, was well rendered by Major Turner, the applause with which this popular tenor mounted the platform being only less than that with which he left it after singing an encore. The first part of the programme ended with two short orchestral pieces, both charmingly rendered; the second, an intermezzo by Gillet, being particularly delicately and lightly handled. After an interval of ten minutes Part II. commenced, the band opening with Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor, a beautiful work, for the rendering of which much praise must be accorded both to Herr Buchner as conductor and to the very creditable band he now has at his disposal. Mrs. Iggulden next sang, with orchestral accompaniment, that beautiful hymn "Abide with me" arranged as a song by Liddle, and completely took the house by storm in her rendering of it, making no less a sensation with the "Home, Sweet Home" she was kind enough to give us an encore. Next came a string quartette composed of Messrs. Buchner, Revell, Hanson and Pattison, who treated with great delicacy and skill Hadyn's variations on the Kaiser Quartette, and were warmly applauded. Mr. Irvine's song which came next, was also much enjoyed. He gave as an encore the stirring "King Charles." The tenth and last item in the programme was Brahm's difficult "Zwei Ungarishe Tanze," performed with no little skill by the band, brought the concert to a close.

A debating society has been started in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, Simla. The Rev. Y. H. Bateson has accepted the presidentship of it, the Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore acting as secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Sanders, 24 Company, Southern Division, R. A., and Captain-Sergeant, 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, proceed respectively to join the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, and No. 12 Company Southern Division, R. A., at Singapore.

Lieutenant Stewart, 1st West Yorkshires, is transferred home, while Major Western and Lieutenant Pack-Beresford, 1st Royal West Kents, proceed to South Africa on duty.

THE DECCAN BANKING CORPORATION CASE.

RESUMED HEARING YESTERDAY.

Yesterday, at the adjourned Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Rawjee Narayen Parulekar and Vishnu Narayen Parulekar, brothers, were again charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee and a special jury with having, in December, 1897, while employed as servants of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Limited, wilfully and unlawfully abetted the making of certain false entries in the fair cash book of amounts alleged to have been received from alleged depositors, aggregating Rs. 2,43,000 and also committing a similar offence in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 2,10,000 alleged to have been advanced to various persons on loan. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Smith Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta appeared for the first accused; and Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bhandarker appeared for the second accused, all being instructed by Mr. B. B. Desai.

The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Elias D. David, Foreman.

Mr. J. E. Gliddon.	Mr. A. C. Owen.
Mr. C. E. Paillimore.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Jitaker.
Mr. T. W. Lasham.	Mr. Narayen T. Valdya.
Mr. Keshavdas Gokuldas.	Mr. Hormusji D. Palamji.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Ragunath Govind Samant, who was under examination when the case was adjourned, last week, was again called, and on appearing in the box seemed to be very ill. The witness was accommodated with a chair, the Judge remarking that he was told he had strong fever.

Mr. Mehta: And a bubo I'm told.

The witness cross-examined by Mr. Mehta said accused No. 2 told him that the other partner in Parulekar and Co. was a Parsee. Witness did not know whether there was any further partner. There was no possibility of his knowing. Accused No. 2 told him everything about his transactions. He dealt in various things, such as whiskey, linseed and rapseed, and made large speculations.

Is it not a fact that you encouraged him in going into large speculations?—No, I didn't encourage him.

Do you know that accused No. 1 was very angry with No. 2 for going into large speculations?—I don't know.

In the latter part of November 1897 didn't No. 1 write to No. 2 in regard to the way in which he was carrying on the business?

Witness: Was it an official letter or a private letter?

Mr. Mehta: A demi-official letter?—No, I don't know about any demi-official or official letter on that subject.

Do you know that in November accused No. 1 threatened to dismiss No. 2 from the bank and close the branch?—Yes, No. 2 told me about it.

Mr. Mehta put in a letter, dated November 29th 1897, which witness identified as in the writing of No. 1, in which the latter stated: "We are extremely sorry to observe that you are not at all fit to manage our office business. The five casks of red colour which you have sent after a delay of more than two months, which is quite ridiculous in a business man. . . cannot be sold. They were obliged, it was added, to reship the casks to Bombay. There was a loss of nearly Rs. 25 which being due to the "ignorance or carelessness" of No. 2, he alone was personally responsible for the loss. "Our suspicions are confirmed that you are not fit for managing our branch, so we hereby give you notice to be prepared to give over charge of our office as we wish to stop the business of the branch altogether. We have realised Rs. 3,000 by cheque from the National Bank of India and credited it to your account."

WHY WERE THE BOGUS ENTRIES MADE?

Mr. Mehta: Was it in consequence of that letter, an extract of which was shown you, that No. 2 was induced to make large bogus entries?—Witness said that letter was received on the 29th November.

Do you remember this official letter (produced) being received in Bombay?—I have not seen this letter.

Was it before or after that letter that you began to make the bogus entries in the rough cash book?—The bogus entries were being written by me when accused No. 2 told me about this letter.

Is it or is it not a fact that it was you that suggested making these bogus entries, so that No. 1 might be satisfied that the branch was doing a good business? No. B. T. Desai was accused No. 4 before the Committing Magistrate. He was in Bombay from November to December 1897 auditing the accounts. The items relating to Dabulkar Ballaji and Fadke and Samant were not in the fair cash book when Desai examined the books.

Witness cross-examined with reference to his evidence before the Magistrate, said he did not mean to say that Desai knew that these entries were false. These entries were made after Desai had returned to Madras after the audit of the accounts. He did not examine the accounts for December 1897 because they were not written up. The general rough cash book, which in November became a book relating to the bank, was not shown to Desai because he did not ask for it.

Mr. Mehta: May I take it that you did not show that book to Desai because you wanted to conceal it?—No, that is not so. The original fair cash book, which witness wrote, was not now to be found. At the end of the November entries in that book there was the signature of Desai. He did not remember whether there were any entries in the fair cash book in December.

Can you suggest any motive why accused should do away with the original fair cash book when there is a copy existing?—No, I can't suggest any motive.

Cross-examined further witness said that the statement which No. 1 gave him was in his own handwriting. It contained only the bogus entries.

You say you tore up that statement. Why didn't you preserve it for your own protection?—Because there was the fair cash book, and I didn't think it necessary to preserve the statement. And I knew that the rough cash book had not been audited.

But neither the rough cash book nor the fair cash book could protect you because they were in your writing?—I did not fear any risk, knowing that the two accused were present.

But you knew when you got that statement you were doing a fraudulent and secret thing?—Yes, I knew. Malgunker, another clerk, was sitting five or six paces away at the time I copied the statement. He did not know I was making the bogus entries.

Did you not fear that he would come and see you copying them?—No, there was a general warning that he should not go near my desk. Accused No. 2 had warned him when he was engaged.

There was a fixed deposit of Rs. 53,000 in the name of Parvati Raoji, N. Mulgaoker. N. Mulgaoker was supposed to be the name of the wife of accused No. 1. The entry was quite incorrect. In February, 1898, witness left the employ of the accused and in a letter which he wrote stated that he had left because he had come to know of several frauds in connection with the bank In that letter he said nothing about accused No. 1. Subsequently, witness went to Rangoon and when he returned to Bombay the police sent for him. He believed that Ganpat Anant, who was with him in Rangoon and came to Bombay before him and stayed with accused No. 2, gave information to the police of his arrival.

Had you given information to the police before they sent for you?—Oh, I had given information to a great many people. If anybody asked me about the bank I told them how things were going on.

And I suppose you also mentioned the part you had taken in the fraudulent transactions?—I did, but at that time I did not think that I had committed any offence.

You did not think that any thing fraudulent had been done?—I did.

And you had the courage to tell other people the part you had taken in these fraudulent transactions?—I told the truth.

Witness further stated that he made a statement to Mr. McDermott and was questioned upon it by the Police Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Bland and Mr. Nicholson.

Re-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac witness said that two letters put in, though written by him, were not his composition. He could not write so well. Drafts of the documents were pr

it went into liquidation. V. N. Parulekar, accused No. 2, was managing the business when he joined. Witness at first was engaged copying drafts of letters and subsequently began to write the rough cash book, fair cash book, and the ledger of the bank. He also copied cash extracts. The cash extracts for January and February were written by witness in March after he joined, and those must have been sent to Madras in March.

In April there was an entry in the general rough cash book "received from Dabulkar Bailaji, Rs. 65,000;" that was in the handwriting of the second accused. Witness did not begin to write in that book until July 1898. Witness did not remember whether he posted in the fair cash book the entry of Rs. 53,000 withdrawn by Mrs. Parvate Raoji. The register of deposits was copied by witness in January or February 1899 as the old registers were torn and worn.

By Mr. Hamilton: when witness joined the bank in March there were three other clerks. In the beginning accused No. 2 kept the cash and later on, about May or June Malunkar kept the cash. Malunkar received Rs. 40 a month as witness did. The fair cash book showed the true balance for audit, but it was impossible for witness to check the cash balance in that book with the actual cash.

Re-examined: He never had occasion to check the cash with the fair or rough cash book. He was for a time in charge of the cash and then checked it with the general rough book.

Manuel Salvador Rebello, another clerk in the service of the Bank said he worked there from July 1898 until 7th February last. He gave evidence as to copying the names and descriptions of depositors. He did not fill in the figures.

Suram Kassinath Malunkar employed in the bank from November 1897 to March 1900 also gave evidence. When he joined he was told by accused No. 2 not to go to Ragunath Samant's table. The entry in the rough cash book of Rs. 20,000 purported to have been repaid by Krishnarao and Co. was not entered in the general rough cash book, nor was Rs. 80,000 which entered on the 11th March in the rough book as withdrawn, neither was Rs. 65,000 entered in the rough book as paid in by Dabulkar Bailaji entered in the general book. Witness was at that time in charge of the cash and did not receive such an amount as Rs. 65,000. If accused No. 2 received it he would have known about it, on the date that Rs. 53,000 was entered as withdrawn witness was also in charge of the cash and did not pay out such a sum.

By Mr. Mehta: The order that he should not go near Raghunath's table was a general order which meant that the clerks should not go to each other's tables, but should attend to their work.

By Mr. Hamilton: He was cashier from April 1898 to March 1900. He gave no security, and his pay was Rs. 40 per month. Every morning the cash was given to him by accused No. 2 according to the previous day's balance shown in the general rough cash-book. Each evening, witness handed over the bulk of the money—the notes—to him and he returned it the next morning. Generally, persons coming to the bank paid money to witness. He had received as much as Rs. 15,000. Sometimes money would be paid to Vishnu, the first accused, and he would hand it over to witness. He had never paid over in this way more than Rs. 15,000.

Re-examined: When you got this Rs. 15,000 what did you do with it?—It was deposited in the bank or paid to customers.

Dameshar Purshotam Powar, the next witness, said that was how he signed his name in Bombay, but in Madras he signed "D. P. Powar." He joined the bank in Madras at Rs. 10 per month to do despatching and copying work. Mr. Melgiri employed him; that was the name the first accused went by in Madras. He gave evidence in corroboration of previous witnesses as to No. 2 bringing account books to Madras from the Bombay branch. Both accused ordered him to copy them. No. 2 said the copies were required for the purposes of the head office. After making the copies of the books for 1897 he handed them and the originals over to the accused, and where they were afterwards kept he didn't know. He had not seen them since. The copies and originals for 1898 were also handed over, and he had not seen them since. He did not know whether No. 2 took the fair copies back with him to Bombay.

By Mr. Mehta: Before he went to Madras he was employed on the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay at Rs. 40 per month. He went to Madras on account of plague and accepted a lower salary.

After further cross-examination of the witness, the Court adjourned till this morning.

BELGAUM NOTES.

Our correspondent, writing on Friday last, says:—The monsoon, as far as we are concerned, appears to be making up for lost time. It has been pouring down steadily for the past two weeks, and the wells and tanks are already brimming. The crops in the fields round about appear to be suffering from excess of moisture. Everywhere in the Cantonment road-metalling and hedge-planting is in progress. Major Peel, our Executive Engineer, M. W. D., literally leaves no stone untured to secure for us as nice a system of roads as a station ever had. The hedges in Belgaum had reached such a state of untidiness as to be quite a by-word, and so widespread was the nuisance that it wanted no small an amount of determination on the part of the authorities to grapple with it. But our popular Cantonment Magistrate, Captain de Vere Harvest, with his well-known gentleness and firmness, has already succeeded, notwithstanding public meetings and petitions, in inducing a large number of the owners of property to renovate their boundaries. When the whole work is finished, the Cantonment will present quite a spruce appearance. One of the events of last week was a ladies' evening party, given by Mrs. Limaye, the wife of Rao Bahadur G. V. Limaye, our Sub-Judge and well-known chess-player. The party was given chiefly in honor of Mrs. Beaman, the wife of Mr. F. Beaman, the District Judge. Several European ladies and a large number of the highest Native ladies of the city were present. A return party was given last evening by Mrs. Beaman to Mrs. Limaye and the Native ladies to which Mrs. Collins, the General's wife, and a large number of European ladies of the station, were invited. Miss Hoogwerf and Miss Hunter acted as interpreters. A very pleasant evening was spent in conversation and music. Mrs. Beaman has made herself extremely popular with the Native ladies and has the honor of having taken the first step towards introducing the sunshine of life into respectable native homes.

A long-felt desideratum has just been supplied by the establishment of a dairy in the Cantonment of Belgaum for the supply of whole-some milk and butter to the troops. Long ranges of stalls, with a substantial central building for the dairy, being erected, a large number of milch cows have been purchased and brought down from the best districts of the Madras Presidency; and the dairy is already in working order. It is to be hoped that, before long, the supply of milk and butter will be sufficient not only for the troops but for the station generally.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Hormusji Bezonji Dantra presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1899, was adopted:—

The directors of this Company have now the pleasure to submit before the shareholders their 20th annual report together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1899, shewing a profit of the sum of Rs. 173 14C-4-3 which includes the balance of Rs. 3,214-5-10, brought forward from the last year's account. After deducting out of the said profit, the sum of Rs 50,050, which has been absorbed in payment of an ad-interim dividend for the first half year which ended on 30th June 1899, at Rs 100 per whole and Rs 25 per quarter share, there remains now a disposable balance of Rs 1,23,090-4-3, which the directors propose to divide as under:—To, amount now proposed to be divided for the second half year ending 31st December, 1899, at Rs 100 per whole and Rs 25 per quarter share, absorbing Rs. 50,050; to amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and building account, Rs. 40,000; to amount set aside to meet equalization of dividend account, Rs. 30,000; to bonus account for the Company's employes, Rs. 3,000; and to carry to next year's account, Rs. 40-4-3: total Rs. 123 090-4-3. Taking into consideration the present critical times for the Cotton Mills Industry, your directors consider this result as satisfactory and they expect a comparatively good future, if the present circumstances do not take a turn to the contrary.

Resolutions were passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 100 for whole and Rs. 25 for quarter share; re-electing Messrs. Laxmidas Walji and Sorabji Cursetji Sett, directors; and confirming the appointment made by the directors of Mr. Liladhar Valubhdas as director.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NAGPUR NOTES.

The weather for some time past, writes our correspondent, has been very pleasant and agreeable, the rains, though have not been copious, have fallen steadily to the entire satisfaction of the agriculturists, and if things continue in this manner, our future prospects will be very bright. The reports from the districts in the Central Provinces are also excellent, rain having fallen throughout the province. Bhandara received 11 1-2 inches, Chanda 8, Sambalpur 7 3-4, Jabalpur 6, Mandla 6, and Bhalaghat 6. Elsewhere the tally range between 5 and 2 inches (in Chinddhwara). Sowing operations, where retarded, have been actively resumed. In a few places re-sowing has been necessary, but generally speaking the germination of early sowing has been good, and all present anxiety has been relieved. The water-supply has improved. Fodder is still inadequate and in some places is dearer than before.

It appears that the agriculturists have sown cotton two-thirds more than in any other year, seeing that the cotton crop of last year fetched a fair better price.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. McIver, District Superintendent of Police, Jabalpur, on the 6th instant. He was one of the most experienced, able, and useful officers in the police department of the Central Provinces. As an assistant to the District Superintendent of Police here, some years ago, he took a prominent part in all sports, amusements and theatricals, and when transferred to the districts he was very much missed. Nagpur also regrets to record the death in the Bay of Biscay on the 11th June, 1900, of Mr. S. T. Sharman, late Head-Master of Bishop's School, Nagpur.

On Tuesday last, a cricket match took place on the Oval, in front of the Church of England, between the P. W. D. Cricket Club and the Y. M. C. C. C. The former which came into existence only lately, played its maiden game, coming off successfully by an innings and 15 runs. There is not the slightest doubt that the P. W. D. Club gained a marked success on the occasion, and it may always do so for it has very able members who can handle the bat very well.

The pupils of the St. Francis de Sale's College celebrated the feast of St. Aloysius on the 10th instant, with the usual sports, which took place in the premises where a large number of children attending the college were present. They seemed to enjoy and take an evident delight in winning the prizes awarded on the occasion. The grounds in the large compound of the College were attractively decorated with flags and banners, which made the place look exceedingly pleasant to the eye, and it was, indeed, pleasing to witness the keen competition that prevailed throughout the sports.

The Hon. Mr. Fraser, who has just returned from an extended tour in the Chattisgarh Division, will leave Nagpur on the 18th inst., and after another lengthened tour through the Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat and Bhandara districts, will arrive on the 30th idem.

It is amusing to read of a Calcutta astrologer, predicting that the Boers will be totally routed on the 4th October, and that Lord Roberts will return to England early in December. He further predicts that Lord Roberts will have another military glory on the 1st March, 1905, and distinguished political honors in 1910 and 1915, and if these things come to pass, he will lay a claim on his own behalf for a knighthood.

A special prayer having been prepared by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan for use in the Churches of the Calcutta Diocese the Rev. C. H. Barlow, the Anglican Chaplain of Nagpur, has offered it as prayers for seasonable rain every Sunday morning and evening at divine service during the past three weeks.

The sanitary condition of the city of Nagpur is not very satisfactory. Plague has been replaced by cholera. There have been several cases from this disease and it is said that beween 30 and 40 attacks occur daily.

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths, registered in Nagpur during the week ending 7th July, 1900, was 143 against 139 and 147 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There were 33 deaths from cholera against 34 and 41 in the two preceding weeks there, and were 13 deaths from small-pox during the week against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 22 and 12 respectively against 23 and 8 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 03·7 per mille, per annum, against 43·6 the mean of the last three years. The total number of births registered was 90. The ratio being 41 per mille per annum.

COLLAPSE OF HOSPITAL STRUCTURES IN BOMBAY.

In consequence of the heavy rain attended with high wind on Thursday last, the temporary *kutcha* structures erected in the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital for the accommodation of patients collapsed. The accident was fortunately not attended with any loss or injury to life as the inmates had been removed in time by the hospital staff. These structures are only a sort of "strong hut" with cadjan roofs, and were erected at the time of the outbreak of the first plague epidemic to provide accommodation for patients in case there was an increasing demand on the hospital proper. There were in all eight of these temporary structures erected running parallel to each other in two rows and measuring 100 by 20 feet with a six feet verandah all round. Each shed could accommodate forty patients, but were only utilised when all the beds in the hospital proper were occupied. Unfortunately owing to the prevalence of cholera in Bombay a number of patients had to be accommodated in one of these jowli-roofed building-, and on Thursday evening when the collapse occurred, one of them contained thirty cholera patients. The patients were attended to by the Second Physician in charge two European Sisters, Margaret Laing Ralt and Margaret Poole, and the ward boys. About half-past 5 o'clock, it was noticed that the shed was shaking and appeared to give under the force of wind and rain. The patients were, with all possible speed, removed to the next temporary block and a few minutes afterwards the structure collapsed. It was seen that the second block to which the patients were removed oscillated and threatened to come down, and again the patients were removed to the third block, where they were kept until arrangements were made in the hospital proper. All the sheds came down one after the other within an hour. Praise cannot be too highly recorded concerning the pluck and presence of mind of the hospital staff without which the patients would have been injured.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 5483S. R., dated the 1st December 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 10th instant:—

	GREY GOODS.	Tariff value per lb. a. p.
1	Chadars and cholas, plain, or with borders not exceeding 1-4 inch	6 0
2	Chadars and cholas, with borders exceeding 1-4 inch	7 0
3	Commissariat, sail, and tent cloth	6 0
4	Dhutis, plain, or with borders not exceeding 1-4 inch	6 0
5	Dhutis, with borders exceeding 1-4 inch	6 6
6	Dhutis, black line border, calendered	6 3
7	Domestics	6 0
8	Dorias, including charkani and corded trouserings	8 0
9	Drills, jeans, and twills	8 0
10	Dungri cloth, including khadi and double cloth	6 0
11	Jaconets	10 0
12	Longcloth, plain	6 0
13	Madapollams	6 6
14	Mulls	12 0
15	Printers	7 0
16	Printers, bhagavad	6 6
17	Sallas, including dhotars, dupattas, and uparnas	6 0
18	Saris	6 0
19	Sheeting	6 0
20	Sheets, bed, plain, other than twills	6 0
21	Shirtings, plain, or with borders not exceeding 1-4 inch	6 0
22	Shirtings, with borders exceeding 1-4 inch	6 6
23	T cloth, exceeding 20 inch in width, including China	6 0
24	T-cloth, not exceeding 20 inch in width	6 6
25	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	6 0
	FANCY AND COLOURED GOODS.	
26	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	7 6
27	Blankets and blanketing, grey, unraised	6 0
28	Blankets and blanketing, coloured, unraised	7 0
29	Blankets and blanketing, grey, raised	7 0
30	Blankets and blanketing, coloured, raised	8 0
31	Charsas	8 6
32	Cholis and coloured saris, sallas	9 6
33	Drills and jeans, striped or checked	7 0
34	Figured goods, grey, including table cloths, bed covers, and quilts	7 0
35	Figured goods, coloured	8 6
36	Flannelettes	8 0
37	Galatea, Thana cloth, and leheria	8 6
38	Napkins	7 0
39	Sheets and twills, figured and striped	7 6
40	Striped cloth, coloured stripes, including ordinary susi and susi checks	7 0
41	Towels, Turkish	8 6
42	Towels, honeycomb and other sorts	7 0
43	Fents, grey	5 0
44	Fents, coloured	6 0

Provided that any of the goods mentioned in the foregoing list when woven with borders of silk shall be assessed to duty "ad valorem."

CRICKET.

PARSI GYMKHANA *VS.* ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

This match was played last Saturday on the Parsi Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the latter by 7 wickets. The Parsi Gymkhana winning the toss scored 105 runs for 5 wickets, Kharas playing pretty cricket for 56 when they decided to close their innings. The Elphinstonians had an hour and a quarter to play and it seemed almost an improbable task for them to beat the Gymkhana. Thanks to the bold and plucky game played by Telang and J. Mody, the Elphinstonians were able to top their opponents' score a few minutes before the call of time. The following is the score of both the sides:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A H Mehta b R Mody	14
R E Mody c Gimi b Kanga	4
K K Kharas b R Mody	56
H H Belgamwala c Davar b R Mody	11
J J Poncha not out	16
M R Dastoor c Sub b R Mody	1
Extras	3
Total for 5 wickets	105

Innings closed.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

G J Karaka c Belgamwala b Mehta	11
P H Vakil b Davar P	1
P K Telang, not out	46
J D Mody, run out	36
R J Mody b Kharas	10
S H Davar, M R Parukh, R D Kanga, H D Gimi, N N Vakil, S L Davar } Did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total for 4 wickets	115

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA 2ND XI *VS.* FORT H. SCHOOL C. C.

Played on Saturday on the College Gymkhana ground and resulted in an easy win for the former by 63 runs. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Ashburner c and b Kapadia	22
Kanga c Printer b Dadiseth	2
Cooper b Kapadia	4
Darabseth b Dadiseth	4
Pleader b w b Dadiseth	14
Pearson not out	40
Doctor b Cooper	*1
Wadia c and b Cooper	5
Commissariat wala c Kapadia b Driver	14
Nessim b Dadiseth	2
Mehta not out	7
Extras	19
Total for 9 wickets	134

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Printer b Pleader	12
Engineer c Doctor b Kanga	3
Driver c and b Kanga	2
Dadiseth c Pearson b Pleader	0
Wadia b Kanga	4
Bharoocha b Kanga	8
Darcowala c Pleader b Pearson	6
Kapadia b Pearson	16
Wadia St Nissim b Pleader	8
Surti, run out	2
Cooper not out	0
Extras	10
Total	71

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. NOBLE C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and was won by the Elphinstonians by 8 wickets and 111 runs. Scores:—

NOBLE C. C.

K Driver b Chinoy	6
F Talaty b Mehta	0
F Batliwalla l-b-w b Mehta	0
S Daver, run out	12
M Vacha b Mehta	0
H Cooper c Langrana b Pookhana	24
M Ayrton b Pookhana	6
J Lam b Pookhana	1
R Rao b Langrana	5
B Aria b Langrana	1
J Divecha, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	60

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

G J Karaka b Aria	14
S P Pookhana b Aria	23
M H Sanjana b Cooper	40
R N Mehta, not out	36
F A Vakharia, not out	37
M N Langrana, S P Seerval, R F Nanjee, B D Tata, F C Shroff, N H Chinoy } Did not bat.	
Extras	21
Total	171

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB *VS.* Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

Played on Saturday and resulted in a draw in favor of the Elphinstonians. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

K R Driver run out	22
D E Mody at Smith b Laugan	46
H D Kanga, not out	58
M H Sanjana b Laugan	0
R N Mehta, not out	10
N M Bhavnagri, N N Langrana, N H Chinoy, F C Shroff, M M Surty, B D Aria } Did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total	121

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A Spilling b Langrana	10
A Smith c Sanjana b Mehta	5
F Mason s Kanga b Langrana	6
F Clark b Langrana	0
W George at Langrana b Mehta	6
A Irvine c Bhavnagri b Langrana	7
E Smith b Langrana	3
R Laugan, not out	9
R Biscoe c Sanjana b Langrana	1
W Peyton, E Feren } Did not bat.	
Extras	20
Total	67

FURGUSON ROAD *vs.* PAREL CRICKET CLUB.

An interesting cricket match was played on Sunday last between the above teams, on the Marine Cross Ground, and resulted in a win for the latter by 26 runs. Messrs. B. P. Parsikar and S. P. Parsikar for the victors scored 26 and 12 runs respectively, while Mr. B. G. Parsikar took 8 wickets for 21 runs only. For the losers Mr. F. D'Mello took 4 wickets for 31 runs and scored 26 runs. Scores 83 of the Parel against 57 of the Ferguson C. C.:—

PAREL C. C.

B G Perarker st F D'Mello	1
S P Parsikar, run out	12
B P Parsikar l-b-w D'Mello	26
B D Parsikar, run out	7
M J Parsikar b D'Mello	8
C R Parsikar b Gasper	4
H R Soparker c and b Gasper	3
S G Raj, run out	1
M D Parsikar c Gasper	9
S R Mahimkar, run out	1
Ramchandra not out	0
Extras	11
Total	83

FERGUSON ROAD C. C.

V D Souza b B G Parsikar	2
C B Fernandez b B G Parsikar	0
F D'Mello c H R Soparker b B P Parsikar	26
J Gasper b B G Parsikar	0
J Credo st Pallaram b B G Parsikar	10
M Valladolis, not out	3
J Fernandes, run out	2
P Valladolis b B G Parsikar	0
F Jennings b B G Parsikar	0
R Gasper c M J Parsikar b B G Parsikar	0
J Daw c and b B G Parsikar	0
Extras	8
Total	51

INDO-PORTUGUESE *vs.* MAZAGON UNITED.

A match between the above Clubs was played on Sunday on the Esplanade ground and resulted in a win for the I.-P. C. C. by 3 runs. The victor, batted first and scored 25 runs, to which the opponents responded by 22 runs. The bowling on both sides was good. For the M. U. C. C. Yaz took 6 wickets and Texeira 4 wickets and for the I.-P. C. C. Pinto took 7 wickets, at a cost of 6 runs in 7 overs and Lari 3 wickets. In the second innings the I.-P. C. C. put up 93 runs for the cost of 8 wickets. The play was now and then interrupted by smart showers.

LIBERAL C. CLUB (ESPLANADE) *VS.* DAIVADNYA C. CLUB.

A match was played between the above teams on Sunday. The Liberals winning the toss elected to bat, and knocked up 125 runs for 6 wickets and then declared their innings closed. The chief contributors were D. F. Mulla, M. F. Mulla, C. B. Irani, J. C Machhiwala and P. N Polishwala who made 37 (not out) 23, 22, 18 and 10 (not out) respectively.

The Daivadnya Club in their innings failed to make a stand against the bowling of Polishwala and Bulsara, and scored only 49 runs at a loss of 9 wickets. P. N. Polishwala captured 5 wickets at a cost of only 5 runs, and E. S. Bulsara secured 4 at a cost of 24. From the Daivadnya Club S. Pitale did good execution with his bowling. The match was ended in a draw in favour of the Liberals. A remarkable cricket event of last Sunday matches was the four Mulla brothers taking their batting at a same time in separate matches.

A POINT FOR DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall very much thank you to insert the following query in your valuable paper, and thus evoke a decisive ruling on the point from some Cricket authority:—

1. Whether, while the ball is in play, if one of the bails on a wicket be struck off, to run a batsman out IN ANTICIPATION of the speedy return of the ball, the wicket is to be held "down" or disordered?

2. If so, whether it is not necessary to pitch one of the stumps out of the ground to run the batsman out at THAT wicket (already "down" or disordered?

3. If it is sufficient, if the ball thrown in at THAT wicket, happens to dislodge the remaining bail, to run a batsman (running to that wicket already "down") out.

In view of the tendency of some wicket-keepers and bowlers, "disordering" the wickets to run a batsman out IN ANTICIPATION of the speedy return of the ball, with some part of their body, notably the legs and thus making it wellnigh impossible for the the umpire to discern whether the wicket was put "down" just before the ball reached their fielders or the moment it reached them, I have always insisted upon one of the stumps being pulled out of the ground and understood the 1st part of the Rule No. 20 as given in Lilywhites' Cricketers' annual of 99, at page 209 to be on my side. It was, however, objected to the other day, putting forth that the out one of the stumps out of the ground is necessary only when BOTH the bails are struck off. If this is held to be the ruling, I am afraid, disordering the wicket, IN ANTIDIPATION gets no punishment at the hands of the

UMPIRE.

July 13.

COOLY EMIGRATION.

The number of coolies despatched from Calcutta to British and foreign colonies during the year 1899 shows an increase of more than 50 per cent as compared with the previous year, the numbers being 9,389 in 1899, and 6,034 in 1898. Even so, the supply was not quite equal to the demand, though the 617 coolies despatched to Demerara in January of this year very nearly made the figures balance. The increased demand in some of the colonies is said to be due to an improvement in the prospects of the sugarcane industry. Of the number recruited, the great majority, 54 per cent, were obtained from the North-Western Provinces, and another 29 per cent from Oude. Seventy-seven per cent of the total number recruited and landed in Calcutta were despatched to the various colonies, 7,848 being Hindus and 1,521 Mahomedans. Forty-six per cent of the emigrants were despatched to Demerara; 19 per cent to Trinidad; 7 per cent to Jamaica; 12 per cent to Natal; 10 per cent to Fiji; and 6 per cent to Surinam. The number of emigrants who returned to India was 2,421, as compared with 3,502 in the previous year. A good deal of trouble is taken to find out in what colonies the prospects of the emigrants are brightest, and, though it is difficult to get anything like accurate statistics, the figures seem to show that the West Indies and Guiana, with Fiji, are the most promising fields for emigrants, and that the Indian native thrives less in Mauritus and Natal than anywhere else. Of the emigrants who returned to India last year, the 746 who came from Trinidad brought back an average of Rs. 215-15-5, while 361 from Fiji were nearly as prosperous with Rs. 201-3-10. The Mauritius coolies came at the bottom of the list with only Rs. 16-2-4 each, but possibly they have sent more money home during their period of exile. This is a point upon which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is very anxious for information and he has asked the Protector of Emigrants to endeavour to obtain for him the amount of remittances by each of the coolies during the last three years. In regard to the administration of the estates of deceased coolies, it is again pointed out that certain sums of money in the hands of Government cannot be transmitted to the heirs of deceased emigrants owing to false descriptive particulars having been furnished by the emigrants at the time of registration.—*Pioneer.*

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

A STATEMENT just issued by the Punjab Government, giving full particulars of the plague mortality in the Province since October last, writes a contemporary, would tempt one to believe that plague in a rural tract would be a small matter if it were not for the precautions it involves. The Jullundur District, which is the chief seat of the disease in Northern India, has had 64 villages infected since last autumn with a total of 724 cases. The Hoshiarpur District, its companion in misfortune, shows 14 infected villages with 107 cases. The total mortality out of these 831 cases was 521, a singularly low proportion, which seems to indicate that the sturdy Punjab peasant resists the disease far more successfully than the down-country population. A severe week of cholera would be responsible for more lives than these many months of plague. The difference is that the cholera does not come back, and the plague does with persistent regularity. It appeared first in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts in October 1897; between that time and the period of cessation in the following hot weather there were some 3,400 cases and 2,000 deaths. In October 1898 it reappeared again, but was much less severe. Nevertheless it revived for the third time last autumn with the results just recapitulated; and though now extinct, it is humanly speaking certain to be back once more at the usual date. Fortunately though so obstinate that its extirpation seems practically impossible it is easily kept from spreading to fresh places. That seems to be the second conclusion from the Punjab statistics. In Jullundur and Hoshiarpur the disease appeared and to them is still remains confined, except for a few straggling cases, not five and twenty in all, that presumably originated in the infected region. Unfortunately during the past season it got a new footing in the Patiala State, but as only one village apparently was infected, there is a chance that the poison may have been eradicated. In a case like this, where plague appears in a single village of 500 or 900 inhabitants, prompt and total destruction of the site by fire would probably be the best policy, and the ruler of a Native State can take these heroic measures.

MOTHER SEIGEL IN 1 FLUENZA.

He hated to give up, Mr. Bootes did, but he had to. There was only one road for him to travel by. Just when business was so pushing at the stores, too!—that was the unluckiest part of it, so he thought.

Trade was booming, and the manager was far from wanting to be laid on his back. Let the fellows who have plenty of time on their hands—let *them* go into dry dock, but not a man that begrudges the very hour spent in sleep.

So our friend tried to ignore his feelings; he tried, as the children say, to "make believe" nothing ailed him. "Only a bit of a cold," he argued; "I shall be all right in a day or two; can't afford to be laid on the shelf now."

Strong talk, hopeful talk; yet all the same Mr. Arthur J. Bootes, of Wyscombe Villa, Orpington, Kent, manager of Goodwin's Grocery Stores, in that town, was obliged to drop everything and take to his bed with a vicious attack of influenza.

In a letter dated January 10th, 1900, Mr. Bootes says:—"I was in bed for a fortnight, completely prostrated. For over three days I was delirious, I ached from head to foot; there didn't seem to be a spot in my body without its own individual pain.

"But it is not necessary for me to describe influenza, as most people in England know what it is like, from experience or observation.

"I ought to mention that for years before this I had been subject to a pain in the left side, and in this particular place the influenza appeared to grip me hardest; and it left me with pleurisy in that side. At times the pain was so sharp I could not stand upright; it seemed to draw my side right in, and took away my breath. I took many things to ease this pain without any permanent relief. But I am getting ahead of my story.

"Of the pain in the side I was completely cured by applying a Mother Seigel's Soothing Plaster, and the same remedy cured the pains caused by the influenza.

"Now that influenza is again prevalent, I recommend these plasters as an outward application, and Mother Seigel's Syrup to drive the disease out of the blood. By the use of the two any attack of influenza may be cured—of that I am persuaded."

Better still to use Mother Seigel's Syrup "daily" in small doses during the continuance of the influenza epidemic. It will maintain the body in high health and "prevent" an attack.

Had Mr. Bootes done this he would not have lost several weeks' time from business.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 14th July, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 14th July 1900	2,758,418
3 Balance to be remitted from 15th July 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,681,582

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Nilkant Venayak Chatre, B.A., L.C.E., Deputy Educational Inspector, has been appointed a member of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette, in Thana. Mr. Damodhar Kashinath Chittle has been appointed Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassein from the 1st instant.

The annual examination of the East Indian Thana Girls' School was held in the school-room on Thursday, under the presidency of the Rev. Father Pereira, President of the East Indian Association, Bombay. The school was tastefully decorated with palm leaves, flowers and flags and the street of the school showed strings of bunting. The members of the School Board Committee and several other gentlemen of the Association were present. Mr. Jackson, Collector of Thana, attended the examination, and was very much pleased with the progress the girls had made under their mistress who takes a keen interest in the children. The chairman made a speech on female education, and thanked the Collector for his kind presence on the occasion, and presented books to the successful girls.

The following students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School passed the School of Arts Examination for certificates and prizes in Bombay last month:—N. S. Jaivant S. B. Kulkarni, S. D. Pathare, G. R. Pradhan, G. V. Talpade and M. N. Taskar. The last-named student, in addition to certificate, received a prize for model drawing.

The daily average number of poor men employed on test work under Public Works agency in this district during the past week were as follows:—Men 14, women 29 and children 21. Daily average number of persons received gratuitously in 90 villages in Thana during the week was as follows:—Men 321, women 610 and children 459. Number of men relieved in poor-houses was 7 men, 31 women and 37 children.

The following additional allotment has been made for takavi advances, for purchase of seeds and cattle and for subsistence of cultivators and agricultural labourers:—Gujrat District and Thana, Rs. 19,50,000.

A week ago the village of Malvani in Salsette (Thana) was badly infected with cholera. Many men were carried off and a terrible scare prevailed among the villagers, who left their houses and lived in huts hastily erected and in spite of the heavy rain. The last man, who fell a victim to the disease, was the church master of the place.

The operations under the provisions of the Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892, will come into force within the Municipal limits of Bandora and Cooria in the Thana District next month.

Bhoolia and five other katodis, who were charged with committing a dacoity in Petha Mookhada in this district, in February last, were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Thursday. Bhoolia and three others were found guilty of the offence and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, and two katodis were acquitted. A koli of the village of Dolkham, who was charged with causing grievous hurt to one of his neighbours in Moorbad Taluka last month, was also tried and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday.

There were nineteen cases of cholera in Thana, of which seventeen proved fatal, and seven cases and three deaths from plague occurred here during the past week.

Two inches and twenty-one cents of rain fell here yesterday and ninety cents to-day. Total to Sunday, July 15, is twenty-two inches and ninety-two cents; total fall to same date last year, twenty-seven inches and fifty-four cents.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The annual gathering of the Parsee members of the above Library, which is associated with their Jasan ceremony, took place at the Allbless Baugh, on the evening of Wednesday last, says a correspondent. It comprised past and present members of the institution. Thanks to the exertions of the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Hormu-jee Dhanjeebhoy Gazdar and Merwanjee Shapoorjee Surti. One of the innovations of the event preliminary to the dinner was a lecture delivered by Shams-ul-Ulma Ewad Jiwanjee Jamshedjee Mody, B.A. The subject chosen appropriate to the occasion was "Ancient Libraries." The learned lecturer discoursed for about an hour, and dealt with the subject in an interesting manner which was appreciated by the enlightened audience. He demonstrated the greatness of some of the ancient libraries, and their founders, and how rigidly their dignity was maintained by the libraries, which post it was a just honour to hold in those days. The lecturer exhorted his audience to contemplate with humility how great the knowledge the volumes unfold, while paying a visit to a library like those of the ancients and to imitate the ancient kings and other great men, who were not ashamed to obey the laws of the libraries. Mr. K. R. Cama, who presided, in a few well-chosen words thanked the lecturer for his very interesting address and complimented him on the ability he possessed of adapting himself to the occasion.

At about 8 p.m., the assembly adjourned to the dining-hall when about 150 members sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which was the result of the successful efforts of the three honorary secretaries, Messrs. Hormusjee Dhanjeebhoy Gazdar, Merwanjee Shapurjee Surti and Sorabjee Khursetjee Merchant, who for the last four years have given up their valuable time for days together to bring about the annual gathering of the evening. The customary toasts were proposed and drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Dadabhoy J. Alpaiwalla, B. A., a very old member of the institution, in felicitous terms, proposed the health of the honorary secretaries which was heartily responded to.

There was an exhibition of Edison's grand concert phonograph, which was placed at the disposal of the assembly through the kindness of its proprietor, Mr. F. B. Thanawala, the well-known electrician and engineer. Music was also provided which the members greatly enjoyed after dinner. The assembly did not disperse until a late hour after going through as enjoyable a programme as could be desired for an evening. Now that the event has come to pass with unbroken regularity for the last four years, it may be well regarded as a fixture of the year, and we need not say how far such gatherings tend to add vitality to the institution and promote social intercourse among members.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE discovery of Sir W. Roberts-Austen, chemist to the Royal Mint, that gold evaporates even at common temperatures, for example, 65 deg. Fah., at all events when in contact with lead, is of very exceptional interest. He kept a column of lead on a column of gold for four years at a temperature of 65 deg. Fah., and found that the gold diffused itself intothe lead. This fact may account for, the "smell" of metals which, in some cases at least, for example, zinc, appears to augment with a rise of temperature.

Becquerel, the well-known French chemist, found that salts and uranium emit rays which effect a photographic plate, and Sir William Crookes, investigating the subject, traces the radiation, not to uranium, but to a slight admixture of some undiscovered element, which cannot be examined critically as yet.

The "orthostigmat" lens of Messrs. Beck and Steinheil is rectilinear and of special construction, so as to correct the errors from spherical aberration and astigmatism. It is also comparatively free from chromatic aberration, and will, therefore, be useful in colour photography.

The locomotives of Georgia and other Southern States are provided with very powerful electric "head" or "search" lights capable of illuminating the track very clearly for several hundred yards in front, so that a misplaced switch, broken rail, obstruction, or strayed animal is visible. The line, in fact, can be seen for half a mile ahead. Surely a general extension of this device would be desirable to prevent accidents.

An express train of the New York to Boston line has twin headlights, which focus on the track a hundred yards ahead where the best light is desirable, and diverge over the fields on either side, thus enabling the driver to scan the rails and see along curves. The two beams form an X, or St. Andrew's cross, of light.

According to an official report of Captain R. H. Elliot on snake venom the mongoose of India is not altogether immune to the bite of a snake sufficiently virulent, but may die under it like other animals. However it takes twenty-five times more venom of the cobra to kill a mongoose than to kill a rabbit. The comparative immunity of the mongoose is apparently acquired, since the mongooses introduced into the island of Guadaloupe, W. I., to kill rabbits have lost some of it, presumably owing to the fact that snakes are unknown in the country. If this view is correct, the mongoose has become immune to snake bites through attacking snakes. Only the most proof against venom would survive in the warfare against venomous reptiles.

By the system of Mr. H. S. Halford, described in "Fielden's Magazine," trains are moved, not by locomotives, but by raising to a slight incline the section of track on which they run. The ends of the section are raised or lowered by hydraulic or other power, and gravity does the rest. In this new system the greater the load the higher the speed, and there is no need to stop for coal and water. It is only a practical test and economical considerations which can determine the value of the system.

The "moth-borer" is an insect which, in the caterpillar stage, injures the sugar-cane. Its eggs appear on the leaves of the cane, and some are attacked by parasites which prevent the development of the fly. These are black, whereas healthy eggs are yellow. If the yellow eggs are destroyed and the black left the scourge may be fought. Such, at least, is the view of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, who also recommend cutting the caterpillars out of the cane and destroying them.

Drs. Formi, Cossul-Rocca, and Lumbau have practically exterminated the mosquitoes of Sassari in Sardinia, by killing the larvæ in the swamps with petroleum and the flies with chlorine and other destructive chemicals. The remedy is cheap and, in their opinion, might be applied to any town.

Herreshof, the American yacht-builder, who defeated the Shamrock, &c., has built four identical boats for the racing season this year. The first is the 70-foot sloop yacht Mineola, owned by Mr. August Belmont. The others are the Rainbow of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Virginia of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, jun, and another for Mr. H. P. Whitney. The Mineola is like the Columbia, which defeated the Shamrock, though not so large, but she is a compromise between a "racing cruiser" and an out-and-out racer, combining the comfort of one with the speed of the other. It comes from Glasgow that Mr. Watson, the designer of the Thistle and Valkyrie, will have the next chance of designing a challenger for the America Cup. According to an American authority, he will do better than Mr. Fife, but will not beat Herreshof.

Black diamonds come from South Africa and Bahia, in Brazil. They are of two kinds "carbons" and "borts." Carbons are irregular crystals of a somewhat granular aspect without a distinct cleavage. They have a resinous lustre, a grey of black colour, and are at least as hard as ordinary diamonds. "Borts" are also grey and black, but round, and rough in surface. Black diamonds are used for drilling rocks, &c. Carbons are found in gravel of quartz pebbles and ferruginous clay, resting on a substratum of clay. They are taken in the beds of rivers inland from Bahia, more especially the San Antonio river or its tributaries, and also on the sides of the Sierra des Levras.

It is stated that experiments are being made in the Navy with a mixture of anthracite coal and other materials, not specified, as a substitute for Welsh coal which is not always in sufficient quantity.

The twin-girls Rosalina and Maria who were joined together like the Siamese twins have been separated by an operation at Rio Janeiro. The Siamese twins consulted European surgeons as to a severance, but were advised not to risk it.

The Black Hills of South Dakota contain fine scenery. For example, Cathedral Park, Harney Peak, Spearfish Canon, Mato Tepee, and the Wind Cave, situated 10 miles north of Hot Springs. The cavern was first discovered in 1877 by a notorious outlaw and stage-robber "Lame Johnnie," then re-discovered in 1884 by a cowboy through his horse taking fright at the sound of air coming out of the entrance. This blast blows out in summer, and in winter according as the temperature is higher without than within. It was recently visited by E. O. Hovey, the American geologist, and found to consist of eight sets of chambers, one above the other, in the carboniferous limestone. It has many fine stalagmites and stalactites. The unique feature is a curious "box-work" formation of calcite on some of the walls and ceilings. The "box" or honeycomb structure appears to come from the limestone, occurring in polygonal blocks with partitions of calcite. The blocks disintegrate and fall in sand partitions, leaving the calcite.

A leading American scientific journal states that when the war with Spain broke out, instructions were given to a shipbuilding firm to draw up plans for placing wooden armour on an unfinished battleship, with a view to fill up the gaps in the iron armour. The gunners were to take their chance behind this "painted sham." It is implied that no real armour was available, and the Government resorted to this device.

In Vienna telephone call-boxes or 'booths" are provided with napkins bearing the request "Wipe if you please." The cloths are frequently changed and the practice of wiping the mouth piece of the transmitter is a sanitary precaution.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have received an order from the Egyptian Government for 20 locomotives to be used on the Egyptian railways.

A new type of phonograph is shown at the Paris Exposition, this being the invention of a Danish engineer, Valdemar Poulsen. It works upon an entirely new principle, and the record, instead of being made in wax by a stylus, is made upon a steel wire by the action of a magnet. A cylinder is wound full of steel wire about one millimetre thick, the wires touching each other. In front, in a position analogous to that of the stylus, is a small electro-magnet, whose polar ends are brought out and are reduced to a small diameter to embrace the upper half of the steel wire. It is supported upon a horizontal rod, and the lateral motion obtained by a guide which travels between the wires. The magnet is connected with a telephone transmitter and battery, and the sound waves cause a variation in intensity of the electro-magnet, and this in turn acts upon the steel wire passing before it, leaving a permanent impression. When the action is reversed the wire reacts upon the magnet, and the sound is heard in the telephone. The magnetic trace may be obliterated by passing a continuous current in the electromagnet and turning the cylinder. The apparatus is to be seen in the Danish exhibit, and will be in working order within a short time. Another form will be shown in which the record is made upon a thin steel band wound upon a drum

THE BISHOP AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

MAHOMEDAN REGRET.

THE following letter, dated Qadian, July 10th, has been addressed to the Right Reverend George A. Lefroy, D.D., Bishop of Lahore, Simla :—

Right Reverend Sir,—Your lordship's reply refusing to enter in a fair controversy with Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Chief of Qadian, was intimated to the Committee and recived with deep regret. The reasons on which your lordship's refusal is based are the result of certain misconceptions and errors, and I have been directed to deal with them at full length in a pamphlet which will shortly be published in case the reply to this request is as disappointing as to the former. Before sending the proposed pamphlet to print, however, it has been thought advisable once more to urge to your lordship the necessity of such a controversy as a large majority of theMuslim public is anxious to hold.

The Muslims and the Christians equally long to see the proposal accepted, and many of the foremost Anglo-Indian papers not only expressed an interest in it, but clearly stated their opinion that the proposal, from whatever point of view one may look at it—from the high repute, learning and influence of the proposed champions the quarter from which the challenge came, the questions that were to be discussed, the fairness of the terms and last, though not the least, from the highly beneficial result that was expected to come out of it—deserved your lordship's unqualified acceptance. The members of the Muslim community who ventured to adress you on this point hailed from all parts of the country, and were all men of good position and high education whose request deserved a deeper consideration. The proposal was made in an earnest and sincere spirit to lead, if possible, the public out of the sea of doubt in which it floated as to the true religion. The terms were as fair as could be desired, for hostile attacks were excluded from the pale of the controversy. Your lordship's work as a Missionary for many years in this country, your acquaintance with the manners, creeds and language of the Eastern people, the toleration with which you allowed the Muslims to refute your arguments in the lectures delivered by you at Lahore—to which facts immense importance was added by your present exalted position—all combined to convince the Muslims that you would be the best representative of Christianity in the fair field of controversy. Your initiative in calling upon the Muslims to prove the innocence and life of their own Prophet against those of Jesus Christ—a sort of controversy in which one side was quite unprepared and unrepresented—was a further inducement to the Muslims to offer to your lordship a field of discussion in which the merit of both the religions and their founders could be more properly and fairly tested. It is also noticeable that the representative whom they proposed to bring into the field against your lordship was no mulla or preacher of ordinary degree, for in offering such an opponent they would have made light of your abilities. To do justice to your position and talents, therefore, an adversary was proposed who occupied no mean position, but whose claims to the high spiritual rank of the promised Messiahship had attracted the attention of the whole Indian continent for several years past, and whose sect made a marvellous progress, notwithstanding the bitterest opposition from within and without. With two such remarkable personages as the champions of the two great religious systems of the world, the public should not be left in the dark as regards the solution of a question that has occupied the greatest minds of every age. Although your lordship deems the reparation of the Christian Church from within as your primary duty, yet it cannot be denied that the primary duty of every good Christian must be that of bringing light and life to those who in his opinion have fallen into the pit of death and darkness and who are, therefore, in a much more dangerous stste than those who have received Baptism. The latter at any rate are saved from hell while the former shall according to the Christian belief be doomed to everlasting fire and punishment. As to which is the business of first importance whether ministering to the needs of those who are already out of all danger or taking those by the hand who are falling into the pit of death and darkness, I leave to your lordship's conscience to decide. Could the proposal be rejected on the ground that your lordship cannot set apart five days out of your whole life for such a good deed?

Again Your Lordship has declined to meet Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in any friendly relationship for his having assumed a name which the Christians honour and worship as their Lord and Master. Had it been even as your Lordship thinks, it could not have been a good ground for hatred and the cessation of friendly relations, for the Holy Bible inculcates love towards enemies. Treatment of this nature towards an adversary cannot be expected from the followers of any religion-not to say anything of a Christian and especially of a Church dignitary whose duty it is not only himself to act upon Matthew VI., 44, but alse to teach doctrine to the laity and to preach it to the non-Christians. But I may assure you that the Mirza Sahib does not assert that he is actually Jesus Christ, but one coming in that Prophet's spirit and character and preaching after his manner, as John came in the spirit and power of Elias. Moreover, the Muslims honour Jesus as a true and eminent prophet and the Mirza Sahib, being the foremost Muslim of his day, pre-eminently does so, whereas millions of people who do not profess the Christian or Muslim faiths do not look upon him even as a prophet, and thus offer the greatest affront to his dignity, and your lordship must often, I suppose, have come into contact with such persons. Yet I do not think that your lordship has ever expressed the same feeling of hatred towards them as you express towards Mirza Sahib in your letter to me.

Here, however, I must state another point of material importance for your lordship's consideration. When this matter was referred to the Mirza Sahib and he was asked whether as your lordship declined to meet him in a friendly way, he also was disposed to entertain similar feelings towards your lordship, he gave the following reply :—

"I do not look upon any one in the world as my enemy. I hate not individuals but the false beliefs they entertain. As regards individuals my feelings towards them are of the most sympathy and good wishes. How can I then regard any one as my enemy who enjoys respectabili y among his own co-religionists, and is moreover, honoured for his position and learning. I love him though I do not like his doctrines, but my hatred towards these doctrines extends only so far as the attributes of God are ascribed to human beings and human faults and weaknesses to the Lord of the Universe. I am not averse to meeting his lordship in a friendly way for it is possible that either party may reap some advantage from the other, as the seed of sincerity must bear fruit. It is the first requisite in the performance of a man's duties as a reformer or preacher-that he should receive those who hold views differing from his own, in the most cordial and cheerful manner. In truth, I would not only be departing from my functions as a reformer but dealing at the same time a death-blow to all moral laws if I regard as my enemies persons who deserve compassion for having unfortunately fallen into errors. Such a step on my part would only deprive a large majority of those noble and holy truths which it is my duty to preach to all." And further added—

"Nobody can do any good to a person whom he regards as his enemy, but I say truly that if ever an opportunity offers itself when I find it in my power to do both good and evil to his Lordship, I will do him a good that will surprise the world. The power to call people to the path of rigthe usness and a zealous desire for their transformation grow in true love. Enmity obscures wisdom and extinguishes sympathy. The Holy Koran says:—"We have sent unto you a Prophet whose heart is full of sympathy for you, so much so that all your cares and anxieties grieve him in the same manner as if they had actually happened to him, and he is always anxious for your comfort and happiness,' and again 'Shalt thou! O prophet! put an end to thy life on account of grief that these people do not accept the truth. The last verse contains a reference to the true sacrifice of life which the prophets of God make for the reformation of the people. These are the verses upon which I act, and one can easily understand from this the nature of my feelings towards those who regard themselves as my enemies."

Before I close this letter let me also assure your lordship that the proposal although signed by a few followers of the Mirza Sahib, is one of whose acceptance the Mahomedan public is in general anxious to learn. The Mirza Sahib does not differ from other Muslim sects in the essential points of faith but the points of difference are only secondary, such as exist in the different sects of every great religious system, Christianity being no exception. If your lordship attaches any importance to this point, thousands of educated Muslims who do not follow the special doctrines of the Mirza Sahib, will be glad to put their signatures to the proposal.

With the copies of the translation which your lordship asked for I take the liberty to send to you the "Indian Daily Telegraph" of the 19th ultimo which contains some remarks on this challenge.

I hope your lordship will, on reconsidering your reply, come to a different conclusion, and not disspoint so many anxious hearts that await its acceptance—I have the honour to be Right Reverend Sir, your lordship's most obedient servant,

MUHAMMAD ALI M.A., LL.B., Secretary.

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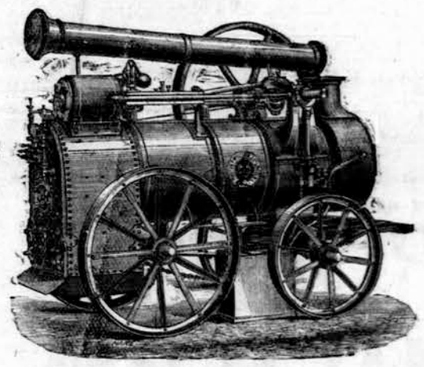
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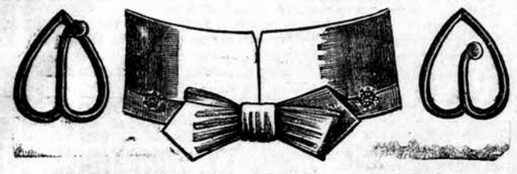

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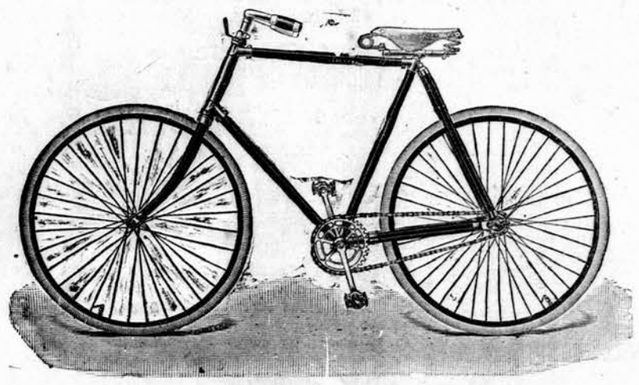

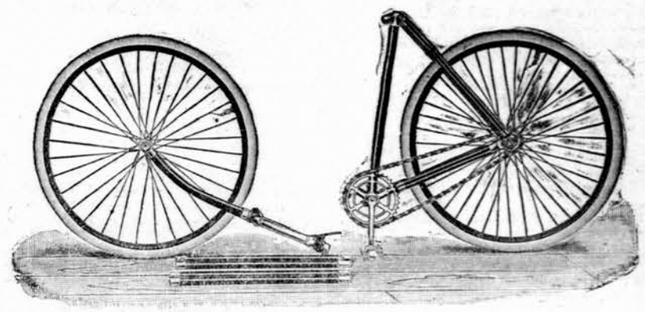

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The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.